



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: : SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Worksheet No:2	Topic: Physical Features Of India Chapter 2 (GEOGRAPHY)	Note: Solved

A) Multiple choice questions:

Note: Answers are underlined and bold

1. What are Lesser Himalayas known as?

- (i) Himadri
- (ii) Purvanchal
- (iii) Shivaliks
- (iv) **Himachal**

2. Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats?

- (i) Mizo Hills and Patkai Hills
- (ii) **Shevroy Hills and Javadi Hills**
- (iii) Patkai Hills and Naga Hills
- (iv) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills

3. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates come towards each other, which of the following is formed?

- (i) **Convergent boundary**
- (ii) Divergent boundary
- (iii) Transform boundary
- (iv) None of the Above

4. The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?

- (i) Angara land
- (ii) Tethys
- (iii) **Gondwanaland**
- (iv) None of the Above

5. Which continents of today were part of the Gondwanaland?

- (i) Asia and North America
- (ii) Europe and Asia
- (iii) Europe and Africa
- (iv) **Australia and South America**

6. Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline?

- (i) **The Himalayas**
- (ii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iii) The Northern Plains
- (iv) The Coastal Plains

7. Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- (i) The Himalayas
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) **The Peninsular Plateau**
- (iv) The Coastal Plains

8. Which Physiographic divisions have rising hills and wide valleys?

- (i) **The Himalayan Mountains**
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iv) The Coastal Plains

9. Which of the following is the highest peak in India?

- (i) Mt. Everest
- (ii) Nanga Parbat
- (iii) **Kanchenjunga**
- (iv) Nanda devi

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

- (i) The Himadri
- (ii) **The Himachal**
- (iii) The Shivaliks
- (iv) Purvanchal

B) Answer in one or two sentences:

Q.1.	<p>Name the longitudinal divisions or from the north to south divisions of Himalayas?</p> <p>ANS. The longitudinal divisions of Himalayas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Himadri (Greater Himalayas),• The Himachal (Lesser Himalayas),• The Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas).
Q.2	<p>How are the Himalayas divided regionally or on the basis of river valleys?</p> <p>ANS. Himalayas into the following four divisions on the basis of the river valleys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) The Punjab Himalayas: between the Indus and the Sutlej rivers.(ii) The Kumaon Himalayas: between the Satluj and the Kali rivers.(iii) The Nepal Himalaya: between the Kali and the Tista rivers.(iv) The Assam Himalayas: from Tista to Brahmaputra River.

Q.3	Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and Vindhya ranges? ANS. Malwa Plateau.
Q.4.	Which landform feature was a part of Gondwanaland? ANS. Peninsular Plateau.
Q.5.	What is a doab? ANS. The land between two rivers is locally known as the doab.
Q6.	What are riverine islands? ANS. "Riverine means anything that is related to rivers. Islands which gets formed in the river when the water level drops down is called riverine islands". For Example: The rivers coming from the northern mountains carry alluvium with them and do the depositional work. In the lower course, due to gentle slope, the velocity of the river decreases which results in the formation of riverine islands.

C) Describe the features of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats in reference to height, slope, continuity and rivers.

Answer:

Features	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
(i) Height	Their height is 900 to 1,100 m. The highest peak of this region is from Anaimudi with a height of 2,659 km.	The Eastern Ghats are lower in height than the Western Ghats. It ranges from 600 to 900 m. Mahendragiri is the highest peak in Eastern Ghats.
(ii) Slope	They have steep slope as height increases from North to South.	They have a gentle slope.
(iii) Continuity	They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.	They are irregular and discontinuous and dissected by the rivers.
(iv) Rivers	They lie parallel to Western Coast and are source for some rivers.	They stretch from Mahanadi valley to Niligiris in South. The rivers flow through easily.