Physical Features of India

Question 1.

Lakshadweep Islands are a group of Islands.

- (a) 36
- (b) 32
- (c) 39
- (d) 38

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 36

A group of 36 islands form the Lakshadweep islands.

Question 2.

Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its bound—ary with Myanmar are collectively called-

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

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Purvanchal

'Puru' means eastern part. Thus, Purvanchal are the mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming boundary with Myanmar.

Question 3.

The western Coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as-

- (a) Coromandal
- (b) Malabar
- (c) Konkan
- (d) Northern Circar

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Konkan

On the south of Goa, the western Coastal strip is referred to as Konkan.

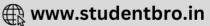
Question 4.

Shipkila, Bhor, Nathula and Pal are-

- (a) Peaks
- (b) Passes
- (c) Ranges
- (d) None of the above







Answer: (b) Passes

All the above are passes found in the mountains.

Question 5.

Guru Shikhar is the highest peak of the-

- (a) Aravallis
- (b) Vindhya
- (c) Satpura
- (d) Western Himalayas

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Satpura

The highest peak of the Guru Shikhar is Satpura.

Ouestion 6.

Northern Plains are composed of

- (a) Black Soil
- (b) Kankar
- (c) Alluvium
- (d) Igneous rocks

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Kankar

The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older allu¬vium. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits known as Konkan.

Question 7.

..... lies between Mahanadi and Krishna.

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Kaveri
- (c) Tapti
- (d) Kosi

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Godavari

The river Godavari lies between Mahanadi and Krishna.

Question 8.

Gulf of Khambat lies in the

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Bay of Bengal
- (c) Arabian Sea
- (d) None of the above







Answer: (c) Arabian Sea

Gulf of Khambat on the Arabian sea is situated.

Question 9.

..... range is between the Narmada and the Tapti rivers.

- (a) Satpura
- (b) Ajanta
- (c) Vindhya
- (d) Aravalli

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Satpura

Between the Narmada and the Tapti rivers lies the Satpura range.

Ouestion 10.

The peaks of 'Himadri' range have an average height of metres.

- (a) 3,000
- (b) 6,000
- (c) 5,000
- (d) 8,000

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 5,000

The peaks of 'Himadri' range have an average height of 5,000 metres.

Question 11.

The average width of the Himadri range is km.

- (a) 40
- (b) 30
- (c) 30
- (d) 60

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 40

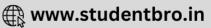
The average width of the Himadri range is 40 km.

Question 12.

The minimum height of the Shiwaliks is metres.

- (a) 800
- (b) 1,100
- (c) 700
- (d) 900





Answer: (b) 1,100

The minimum height of the Shiwaliks is 1,100 metres.

Question 13.

The maximum height of the 'Himadri' range is metres.

- (a) 3,700
- (b) 4,500
- (c) 3,900
- (d) 4,200

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 4,500

The maximum height of the 'Himadri' range is 4,500 meters.

Ouestion 14.

The northern plain is about to km broad.

- (a) 240 to 320
- (b) 260 to 320
- (c) 230 to 340
- (d) 240 to 360

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 240 to 360

The northern plain is about 240 to 360 km broad.

Question 15.

The plains of India are very fertile and densely populated.

- (a) Southern
- (b) Northern
- (c) Western
- (d) Eastern

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Northern

On the northern region many rivers flow and thus, this region is very fertile and densely populated.

Question 16.

Mussoorie is in the newly formed state of

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Uttaranchal
- (d) West Bengal







Answer: (c) Uttaranchal

Mussoorie is in the newly formed state of Uttaranchal.

Question 17.

The length of Himalayan Ranges is km.

- (a) 2,600 km.
- (b) 2,400 km.
- (c) 2,200 km.
- (d) 2,800 km.

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 2,400 km.

The length of Himalayan Ranges is 2,400 km.

Question 18.

The width of the Himalayas is from to km.

- (a) 265 to 400
- (b) 250 to 600
- (c) 150 to 380
- (d) 150 to 400

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 150 to 400

The width of the Himalayas is from 150 to 400 km.

Question 19.

Gondwanaland is the part of the ancient super-continent Pangea with Angaro- land in the northern part.

- (a) Smallest
- (b) Biggest
- (c) Eastern
- (d) Southern

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Southern

Gondwanaland lies to the south of the ancient super-continent Pangea. On the northern side is the Angaro land.

Question 20.

Which river flows between Jhelum and Ravi?

- (a) Chenab
- (b) Beas





- (c) Sone
- (d) Kosi

Answer: (a) Chenab

Between Jhelum and Ravi the river Chenab flows.

Ouestion 21.

Name the sea formed by the subsidence of Peninsular Plateau.

- (a) Pacific Sea
- (b) Arctic Sea
- (c) Arabian Sea
- (d) Red Sea

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Arabian Sea

The Arabian sea is formed by the subsidence of Peninsular Pla-teau. Others are found in different parts of the world.

Question 22.

The height of Peak 'Anni Mudi' is metres.

- (a) 2,936
- (b) 2,369
- (c) 2,965
- (d) 2,695

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 2,695

The height of Peak 'Anni Mudi' is 2,695 metres.

Ouestion 23.

The highest Peak of India is about metres.

- (a) 8,611
- (b) 8,632
- (c) 8,651
- (d)8,UG

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 8,611

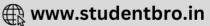
The highest peak of India is about 8,611 metres.

Ouestion 24.

Tien Shah ranges lies in the direction.

(a) North-west





- (b) North-east
- (c) South-east
- (d) South-west

Answer: (b) North-east

On the north-east side of Himalayas lies the Tien Shah ranges.

Question 25.

The area of the Northern plains issq. km.

- (a) 15 lakh
- (b) 70 lakh
- (c) 7 lakh
- (d) 9 lakh

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 7 lakh

The area of the Northern Plains is 7 lakh per sq. km.

Ouestion 26.

The terai lies in the of Bhabar.

- (a) South
- (b) East
- (c) West
- (d) North

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) South

South of the Bhabar belt, the stream and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshry region known as terai.

Ouestion 27.

..... is known as the Central Highlands.

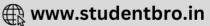
- (a) Deccan Plateau
- (b) Malwa Plateau
- (c) Chotanagpur Plateau
- (d) Peninsular Plateau

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Malwa Plateau

The Malwa Plateau is known as the Central Highlands. Often are found in the southern part of India.





Question 28.

The height of Doda Belta peak is metres.

- (a) 2347
- (b) 2633
- (c) 2336
- (d) 2896

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 2,633

The height of Doda Belta peak is 2,633 metres.

Question 29.

Total area of Lakshadweep Islands is about sq. km.

- (a) 39
- (b) 42
- (c) 32
- (d) 49

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 32

The total area of Lakshadweep Islands is about 32 sq. km.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is the second largest delta in the world.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

2. In Tibet, Brahmaputra is called Tsangpo.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

3. In Himachal Pradesh, Brahmaputra is called Dihang.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

4. The city of Ambala is located on water divide between the Indus and Ganga rivers.

▼ Answer



Answer: True 5. The height of Mount Everest is 8858 metres. ▼ Answer Answer: False 6. Mahabharata range is located in Nepal. ▼ Answer Answer: True 7. Namcha Barwa peak is found in Nepal. **▼** Answer Answer: False 8. The extent of the northern plains is 2,500 km. ▼ Answer Answer: False 9. The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas. **▼** Answer Answer: True 10. The part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. **▼** Answer Answer: False 11. The range lying in the south of the Himadri has the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal. ▼ Answer



12. The innermost range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.

CLICK HERE

Answer: True

Answer: False

13. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

14. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are well-known Duns.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

15. The Himalayas have been divided on the basis of region for north to south.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

16. The Brahmaputra makes the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

17. The Purvanchal comprises the Patkar hills and Naga hills only.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

18. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river system, namely-the Indus, the Sutlej and the Ganga.

▼ Answer

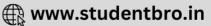
Answer: False

19. The rivers coming from northern mountain are involved in depositional work.

▼ Answer

Answer: True





20. The rivers in the upper course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) The western part of the Northern plain is called	1. Ghaggar and Teesta river
(b) The Ganga plain extends between	2. Western coast
1// C) Woctorn (_hatc ho harallol to	3. discontinuous and irregular
(d) The Eastern Ghats are	4. Punjab plain
(e) The Western Ghats cause	5. Orographic rain

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) The western part of the Northern plain is called	4. Punjab plain
(b) The Ganga plain extends between	1. Ghaggar and Teesta river
(c) Western Ghats he parallel to	2. Western coast
(d) The Eactorn (-hate are	3. discontinuous and irregular
(e) The Western Ghats cause	5. Orographic rain

2.

Column A	Column B
(a) Anticline	1. A narrow steep sided river valley
(b) George	2. An inverted arch of a fold is rock strata
(c) Syclime	3. Deep funnel-shaped mouth of a river
(d) Estuary	4. Flat bottomed valley
(e) Dun	5. An arch-like fold or unfold of strata

▼ Answer



Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Anticline	5. An arch-like fold or unfold of strata
(b) George	1. A narrow steep sided river valley
(c) Syclime	2. An inverted arch of a fold is rock strata
(d) Estuary	3. Deep funnel-shaped mouth of a river
(e) Dun	4. Flat bottomed valley

3.

Column I	Column II	Column III
(1) The largest part of northern plain	(a) in the	A. a triangular landmass
(2) The largest part of northern plain	(b) is a	B. bhabar belt
(3) All the streams disappear	(c) is a	C. Tableland
(4) The Peninsular plateau	(d) is known	D. older alluvium
(5) The Deccan plateau	(e) is formed of	E. as bhanger

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
(1) The largest part of northern plain	(e) is formed of	D. older alluvium
(2) The largest part of northern plain	(d) is known	E. as bhanger
(3) All the streams disappear	(a) in the	B. bhabar belt
(4) The Peninsular plateau	(b) is a	C. Tableland
(5) The Deccan plateau	(c) is a	A. a triangular landmass

Fill in the blanks

1. The eastwards extentions of peninsular plateau are known as the Bundelkhand and

▼ Answer

Answer: Baghelkhand



2. The Chotanagpur plateau is draind by the rivers.
▼ Answer
Answer: Godavari
3. The range flanks its broad base in the north.
▼ Answer
Answer: Satpura
4. The plateau is higher in the west and steps gently eastwards.
▼ Answer
Answer: Deccan
5. The ghats and higher then the ghats.
▼ Answer
Answer: Western, Eastern
6. The ghats cause rain.
▼ Answer
Answer: Orographic
7. One of the distinct features of the peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan
▼ Answer
Answer: Trap
8. The hills lie an the western and north-western margins of the peninsular plateau.
▼ Answer
Answer: Aravalli
9. Lake is an important feature along he eastern coast.





Answer: Chilka

10. island is the administration headquarters of Lakshadweep.

▼ Answer

Answer: Kavaratti

