

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](#)

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.

Question 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 alluvium. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits known as Kankar.

Question 7.

..... lies between Mahanadi and Krishna.

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Godavari

The river Godavari lies between Mahanadi and Krishna.

Question 8.

Gulf of Khambhat lies in the

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



▼ Answer

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.

Question 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

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.

Question 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) Uttarakhand
- (d) West Bengal



▼ Answer

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](#)

Answer: (a) Chenab
Between Jhelum and Ravi the river Chenab flows.

Question 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 Plateau. 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.

Question 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.

Question 24.

Tien Shah ranges lies in the direction.

- (a) North-west



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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) North-east

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

Question 25.

The area of the Northern plains is sq. 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.

Question 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 marshy region known as terai.

Question 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](#)

Answer: True

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

▼ [Answer](#)

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
(c) Western Ghats are parallel 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 are parallel to	2. Western coast
(d) The Eastern Ghats 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) Sycline	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) Sycline	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 bhangar

▼ 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 bhangar
(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 extensions of peninsular plateau are known as the Bundelkhand and

▼ Answer

Answer: Baghelkhand



2. The Chotanagpur plateau is drained 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](#)

Answer: Chilka

10. island is the administration headquarters of Lakshadweep.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Kavaratti

