



## Chapter- India: Physical Features

### Question and Answer.

#### I. Tick the correct answer.

1. b. Eastern Hemisphere.
2. b. Himadri.
3. b. Shiwaliks.
4. a. alluvium.
5. c. delta.
6. b. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta.
7. c. Aravalli Range.
8. c. marshy foothills.
9. b. Kerala.
10. a. Ten Degree Channel.

#### II. State whether the following statements are true or false. Rewrite the statements to correct them.

1. False. The Himadri forms the highest range in the Himalayas.
2. True.
3. True.
4. False. Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal.
5. True

#### III. Answer the following questions in brief.

##### 1.Name the three ranges of the Himalayas.

Ans: The three ranges of Himalayas are:

- a. Himadri.
- b. Himachal and
- c. Shiwaliks.

##### 2.What makes the Northern Plains so fertile?

Ans: The Northern Plains are formed by the deposition of alluvium from three river systems of the Satluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. This alluvium makes the Northern Plains extremely fertile.

**3. Which activity led to the formation of the Deccan Plateau?**

Ans: Volcanic Eruption led to the formation of the Deccan Plateau.

**4. Write prominent characteristics of the Western Coastal Plain.**

Ans: The Western Coastal Plain has:

- a. rocky cliffs and an indented coastline.
- b. no large rivers,
- c. beautiful backwaters and lagoons, eg., the ones that Kerala is famous for.

**5. What are coral polyps?**

Ans: Polyps are tiny sea organisms. When they die, their skeletal remains accumulate on the seabed to form corals, which may eventually get built up into islands.

**IV. Answer the following questions in detail.**

**1. Write in detail about the geographical location of India.**

Ans: India is a part of the great Asian land mass, located at the head of the Indian Ocean in the Eastern Hemisphere.

- The Himalayas separate India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh from the rest of the Asian landmass. They have given this area the identity of a subcontinent known as the Indian subcontinent.
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through the center of India. Therefore, the southern half of India is within the Tropical Zone, while its northern half lies in the Temperate Zone and is often said to be subtropical in nature.
- The 82°30'E longitude that passes through a place near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh is the meridian,
- India is surrounded by water on three sides to the south—the Arabian Sea to the west, the Bay of Bengal to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the south. This part is therefore known as Peninsular India.

**2. Where are the Shiwaliks located? How are they different from the Himadri and Himachal Ranges?**

Ans: Shiwaliks are the outermost range of the Himalayas.

Himadri	Himachal	Shivaliks
It is the northernmost range of the Himalayas.	It lies below the Himadri.	It is the outermost range of the Himalayas.
Its average height is 6,000 m above sea level.	Its average height is 1,500-3000 m.	Its average height is 1,550 m.
It is famous for its high peaks like Mt. Everest, Nanda Devi.	It is famous for hill stations like Mussoorie and Shimla.	It is famous for its longitudinal valleys called duns like Kangra and Kashmir Valley.

### 3.What is the Peninsular Plateau? Give a detailed description.

Ans: The Peninsular Plateau is the oldest physical feature of India. This plateau is made up of two parts:

a. The Central Highlands

b. The Deccan Plateau Rivers Narmada and Tapi separate the Central Highlands from the Deccan Plateau in the south.

The Central Highlands occupy the northern part of the Peninsular Plateau. It includes:

a. The Malwa Plateau

b. The Bundelkhand Plateau

c. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau

The Deccan Plateau is largely made up of both igneous and metamorphic rocks. Volcanic activity in the past caused molten rock from inside the Earth to flow out through cracks in the lithosphere. This lava then spreads out onto the Earth's surface as lava sheets (made up of igneous rocks) to form the plateau. All these rocks have given us a rich variety of mineral wealth that has helped a number of industries to develop.

### 4.Name the two Ghats in India. What do you know about them?

Ans: The two Ghats in India are the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.

WESTERN GHATS	EASTERN GHATS
Western Ghats form the western edge of the peninsular plateau.	Eastern Ghats form the eastern edge of the peninsular plateau.
The Western Ghats are higher and continuous.	The Eastern Ghats are lower and broken up by rivers flowing across them.
The highest peak of Western Ghats is Anaimudi.	The highest peak is Mahendragiri.

### 5.What do you know about the Coastal Plains of India?

WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS	EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS
They lie between the Western Ghats and west coast of India	They lie between the Eastern Ghats and east coast of India
They are narrow.	They are broad.
They are drained by two rivers - Narmada and Tapti	They are drained by many rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
They are known as Konkan in North, Kannad in Middle and Malabar in south.	They are known as Northern Circars in the North and Coromandel in the south.

#### Hots

#### What do you think is the importance of having a variety of physical divisions for a country?

It is important to have a wide array of physical features as it creates a diverse environment. It also provides advantages such as:

The Himalayas protect us from the cold waves that originate from central Asia.

The fertile Alluvial soils of the plains promote crop growth.

The plateau region is rich in resources and minerals.