

QB365

Important Questions - Physical Features of India

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

**Section-A**

- 1) Name one of the following rocks used for making talcum powder 1  
(a) Marble (b) Sand (c) Clay (d) Soap stone
- 2) Why is India a vast country in terms of landforms? 1  
(a) Due to varied landforms (b) Due to uniform landforms (c) Due to undulating landforms  
(d) Due to plant landforms
- 3) Which of the following theories is most plausible theories in explaining the formation of the earth? 1  
(a) Theory of stardust (b) Theory of Nebula (c) Theory of plate tectonics  
(d) Theory of continental drift
- 4) Name the huge ancient landmass which consisted of India, Australia, Africa and South America and Antarctica 1  
as one single landmass  
(a) Angara Land (b) Canadian Shield (c) Gondwana Land (d) Tethys Sea
- 5) Which is the northernmost range of the Himalayas? 1  
(a) Himadri (b) Himachal (c) Shiwalk (d) Purvanchal
- 6) Why is the northernmost mountain range of the Himalayan mountains called 'Himadri'? 1  
(a) Due to perpetual snowfall/covered (b) Due to excessive rainfall  
(c) Due to remaining dry throughout the year (d) Due to covered with storms
- 7) How have northern plains been formed? 1  
(a) By the interplay of three river system-Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra  
(b) By the interplay of two river systems -Narmada and Tapi  
(c) By the interplay of two river system-Godawari and Krishna  
(d) By the interplay of all these river systems
- 8) ..... plateaus lies in the south of river Narmada 1  
(a) Deccan Plateau (b) Chhota Nagpur Plateau (c) Malwa Plateau (d) Central Plateau
- 9) Which of the following is the river of the Indian desert? 1  
(a) Ganga (b) Indus (c) Krishna (d) Luni
- 10) Which of the islands has a bird sanctuary? 1  
(a) Nicobar island (b) Pitti island (c) Barren Island (d) Diu island

**Section-B**

- 11) Describe the formation of the Peninsular plateau. Write any four of its distinct features. 2
- 12) Distinguish between Central Highlands and Highlands and Deccan Plateau on the basis of rivers that flow and hill ranges. 2
- 13) Explain any three features of Deccan Plateau. 2
- 14) Distinguish between Northern Plains and Peninsular plateau? 2
- 15) What are tectonic plates? 2
- 16) Which continents of today were part of the Gondwana land? 2
- 17) What is the bhabar? 2
- 18) Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south. 2
- 19) Name the island group of India having coral origin. 2
- 20) How are coral reefs formed? Name two examples of coral reefs. 2

### Section-C

- 21) Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? 4
- 22) Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau. 4
- 23) Give an account of the Northern Plains of India. 4
- 24) Write short notes on the following The Indian Desert 4
- 25) Which valleys are situated in the sub-range of Himachal Range? 4

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### Section-A

- 1) (d) Soap stone 1
- 2) (a) Due to varied landforms 1
- 3) (c) Theory of plate tectonics 1
- 4) (c) Gondwana Land 1
- 5) (a) Himadri 1
- 6) (a) Due to perpetual snowfall/covered 1
- 7) (a) By the interplay of three river system-Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra 1
- 8) (a) Deccan Plateau 1
- 9) (d) Luni 1
- 10) (b) Pitti island 1

### Section-B

11)

2

The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to breaking and drifting of Gondwana land, thus making it a part of the oldest landmass. This plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. The Peninsular plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

**Central Highlands**

(i) The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the North of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as Central Highlands.

(ii) The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the South and the Aravalis on the North-West. The westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan.

(iii) The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Ken, is from South-West to North-East, thus indicating the slope.

(iv) The Central Highlands are wider in the West, but narrower in the East.

(v) The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chota Nagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension being drained by the Damodar river.

**Deccan Plateau**

This triangular area lies South of the Narmada. The Satpura mountain range marks its broad boundary in the North. The plateau is separated from the hills in the North-East by a geological fault. The hills are Garo, Khasi and Jaintia. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by forcing the rain bearing moist monsoon winds to rise along the Western slopes of the ghats. The part of the plateau known as Deccan Trap contains black soil of volcanic origin.

12)

2

Distinction between Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau

Basis	Central Highlands	Deccan Plateau
Hill ranges	On the south-The Vindhyan range On the northwest-The Aravalis	On the north-The Satpura range. On the east-The Mahadev, The Kaimur hills and the Maikal range
Rivers	The Chambal, the Betwa, the Sind, and the Ken	The Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri, Mahanadi from the Western Ghat and Narmada and Tapi from the eastern ghats.

13)

2

The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass.

It lies to the south of the river Narmada

The Satpura ranges flank in broad base in the north while the Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range are its eastward extension.

The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.

14)

2

<b>Basis of Distinction</b>	<b>Northern Plains</b>	<b>Peninsular Plateau</b>
Formation	It was formed by the interplay of three major river system	It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the gondwana land
Division	These plains are broadly divided in: (i) The Punjab plains (ii) The Ganga plains (iii) The Brahmaputra plains	The peninsular plateau is divided into: (i) The Central Highlands (ii) The Decan Plateau
Relief	These plains are level plain being about 2400 km long	This is a tableland with broad and shallow valleys
Population	It is densely populated	It is sparsely populated
Agriculture	Plains are agriculturally very productive region of India	It is less agriculturally productive
Rivers	The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra	Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Chambal etc.

15) Larger fragments of earth's crust are known as tectonic plates.

2

16) Following continents of today were part of the Gondwana land:

2

- Australia
- Africa
- South America
- Antarctica
- India(Sub-continent)

17)

2

Bhabar. A narrow belt of pebbles on the foot of Shiwalik mountains, 8 to 16km in width is known as Bhabar.

18) Three divisions of the Himalayas from north to south:

2

- The Himadri (Greater Himalayas)
- The Himachal (Middle Himalayas)
- The Shiwaliks (Outer Himalayas).

19) Lakshadweep

2

20)

2

- (i) Corals are small, short lived, sedentary marine animals with a calcareous horny skeleton.
  - (ii) These thrive in shallow, mud free and warm wastewater grow into large colonies called coral reefs.
  - (iii) They secrete calcium carbonate (hard rock like substance). The coral secretion and their skeletons form coral deposits in the form of reefs.
  - (iv) They are mainly of three types: barrier reef, fringing reefs and atolls.
  - (v) Atolls are circular or horse shoe shaped coral reefs.
- Examples: The Great Barrier Reef of Australia; and Lakshadweep Islands.

### Section-C

## 21) Major physiographic divisions of India

- (i) The Himalayan Mountains
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iv) The Indian Desert
- (v) The Coastal Plains
- (vi) The Islands

## 22)

<b>The Himalayan Region</b>	<b>The Peninsular Plateau Region</b>
1. Himalayan Mountains comprises greatest and highest mountain ranges of the world.	1. The Peninsular plateau is rugged, dissected and is a remnant portion of the great old landmass called the Gondwana land.
2. These mountains are the young fold mountains and have come into existence as a result of the uplift of the strata formed by the sedimentary rocks	2. This plateau is the result of the split of the old landmass, the Gondwana land. It has old crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks in abundance.
3. These mountain ranges are arranged parallel. They are separated by the intervening valleys and undulating plains.	3. These plateaus have been dissected by rivers, faulting and vertical movements of the earth.
4. The ranges abound in I-shaped valleys and U-shaped valleys.	4. There is abundance of forests, rift valleys and troughs.
5. Perennial rivers originate from the snowcapped mountain ranges.	5. In the absence of snow-capped mountain ranges the rivers originating in this region are rainfed and seasonal.
6. Major mountain peaks situated in the Himalayas include the Everest, the Kanchenjunga, the Nanda Devi, the Wailash, etc.	6. The Anai Mudi, the Doda Beta, Kalsubai, Mahabaleshwar, etc. are important peaks or hillocks.

## 23)

- One of the most important physical divisions of India in the northern plain: (i) The Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers have made up this vast undulating plain by depositing alluvial soil.
- (ii) This plain is the result of the interplay of three major river systems. They are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- (iii) The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foot hills of the Himalayas over million of years, formed the most fertile plain in the world.
- (iv) It is spread over an area of 7 lakh sq.km. The plain is about 2400km. long and 240 to 320 km. wide. It is the most densely populated physiographic division.
- (v) With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally the most productive part of the country.
- (vi) This plain has been the centre of human settlements from ancient times.
- (vii) Numerous large cities have evolved on the banks of the rivers.
- (viii) Majuli is the largest inhabited riverine island.

24) The Indian Desert

4

- (i) The Indian Desert lies in the states of Rajasthan, North Gujarat, South Punjab and Western Haryana.
- (ii) It is sandy track. Sand dunes dominate the terrain.
- (iii) It is devoid of forests, only shrubs and scrubs are here and there.
- (iv) Water scarcity looms large.

25) (i) Kashmir valley (J & K)

4

- (ii) Kangra and kullu valleys (Himachal Pradesh)

