

1. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as
- (a) Coast (b) Peninsula  
(c) Island (d) none of the above

**Ans.** (b)

2. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as
- (a) Purvanchal (b) Uttaranchal  
(c) Himachal (d) none of the above

**Ans.** (a)

3. The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as
- (a) Coromandal (b) Konkan  
(c) Kannada (d) Northern Circar

**Ans.** (c)

4. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is
- (a) Anai Mudi (b) Kanchenjunga  
(c) Khasi (d) Mahendragiri

**Ans.** (d)

5. What are tectonic plates?

**Ans.** The crust (upper part) of the earth has formed out of seven major and some minor plates due to the convection current of the earth. These plates are called tectonic plates.

6. Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwana land?

**Ans.** The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa and South America as the single landmass.

7. What is the Bhabar?

**Ans.** The Rivers, after descending from the mountains deposits pebbles in a narrow belt, is known as bhabar.

8. Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from North to south.

**Ans.** (a) The northern most range is known as the great or inner Himalayas or the Himadri.  
(b) Himachal or lesser Himalaya.  
(c) The outer range of the Himalayas is called the Shivaliks.

9. Which Plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhya ranges?

**Ans.** Malwa Plateau lies between between Aravali and Vindhya ranges.

10. Name the Island group of India having Coral origin.

**Ans.** Lakshadweep Islands of India are having Coral origin.

**11.** Write short notes on the following (i) The Indian desert (ii) The Central highland (iii) The Island groups.

**Ans. (i) The Indian desert**

- ❖ The Indian desert lies towards the western margin of the Aravali Hills.
- ❖ It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.
- ❖ Region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.
- ❖ It has arid climate with low vegetation cover.
- ❖ Luni is the only river in these region.

**(ii) The Central highland**

- ❖ This part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the central highland.
- ❖ The Vindhyan range is bounded by the central highland on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest.
- ❖ The western part of the central highland merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan.

**(iii) The Island groups**

- ❖ India has two groups of island lying in the Bay of Bengal and in the Arabian Sea.

❖ They are

(i) The Lakshadweep Islands. (ii) The Andaman and Nicobar Island

**12.** Describe how the Himalayas were formed.

- Ans.**
- (i) The oldest landmass, (the Peninsula part), was a part of the Gondwana land.
  - (ii) The Gondwanaland included India, Australia, South Africa and South America as one single land mass.
  - (iii) **The convectional currents** split the crust into a number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana land, towards north.
  - (iv) The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate.
  - (v) Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the **Tethys sea** were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya.

**13.** Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

- Ans.**
- (i) The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries.
  - (ii) This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain.
  - (iv) It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 Km long and 240 to 320 Km broad, is a densely populated.
  - (vi) With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.
  - (vii) The rivers coming from northern mountains are involved in depositional work.
  - (viii) In the lower course, due to gentle slope, the velocity of the river decreases which results in the formation of riverine islands.

**14.** Distinguish between converging and diverging tectonic plates.

- Ans.**
- (i) These plate movements are classified into three types. While some plates come towards each other they form the convergent boundary. Some plates move away from each other and form divergent boundary.
  - (ii) Converging plates form Fold Mountains. Diverging plates form rift valley and block mountains.

**15.** Distinguish between Bhabar and Bhangar.

- Ans.**
- (i) The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt. It is known as Bhabar.
  - (ii) The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers. This part is known as Bhangar.

**16.** Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

- Ans.**
- (i) The western side, consisting of the Sahyadri, the Nilgiri, the Annamalai and the Cardamom Hills, runs parallel to the west coast of India. This is called the Western Ghats. The average height increases from north to south. Anai Mudi in Kerala, which is 2,695 metres high, is the highest peak in this region.
  - (ii) The eastern side is widely broken into small hills by rivers such as Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. These are called the Eastern Ghats. These two Ghats converge at the Nilgiris, which are also called the Blue Mountains. These mountains do not have high peaks and glaciers.