Geography

Chapter 8

India : Physical Features

I Multiple choice questions.

1. Great Himalayas.

2. Mount Everest

3. Dun

4. Arabian Sea

5. Barren

II Very Short answer type questions.

1. Total length of Himalayan mountains is about 2500 km and their average width varies from 150 to 400 km.

2. Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar are the main island groups of India.

3. Barren is the active volcano of India.

4. The important rivers of the peninsular plateau are Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari and Kaveri.

5. Three main parallel mountain ranges are:- The Himadri or Greater Himalaya, Middle Himalaya or Himachal and the Shiwaliks.

6. Baltora and Siachen are the main glaciers found in the Himalayan mountains.

III Short Answers Type Questions.

1. The main physical features of India are as follows:-

1. The Great Northern mountains.

2. The Great Northern plains.

3. The Great Peninsular Plateau.

4. The Great Indian desert.

5. The Coastal plains.

6. The Eastern and Western ghats.

7. The Island groups.

2. (i)The Great Northern Plains are situated to the south of the Himalayas and to the north of Peninsular plateau. These plains are very fertile and flat.

(ii) They are formed by alluvial deposits laid down by thehe Himalayan rivers, especially by the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

(iii) It is one of the world's largest alluvial plains.

( iv) Its east - west extent is about 2400 km and its width varies from 90-100 km.

3. 1. The great Indian desert lies to the west of the great northern plains. It occupies a major part of the state of Rajasthan in India. It is also known as Thar Desert.

2. Thar desert is one of the world's largest deserts. This desert is covered with sandy soil.

3. It lacks in water. sometimes appear during rainy season but disappear after that.

4. The luni is the only large river of this desert. Naturally, it has very little vegetation.

4. An island can be defined as a piece of land surrounded by water. Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar are the main island groups of India.

1. Lakshadweep islands are situated in the Arabian Sea. They are known as Coral islands because they are formed on coral that is the skeleton of polyps. Theyconsists of a large number of Coral islands.

2. Andaman and nicobar islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. Most of these islands are volcanic in nature. barren island of Andaman and nicobar is the only active volcano in India.

IV long answer type questions.

1. The Eastern and Western Ghats-

1. The Eastern ghats border the northern plateau is the east where is the Western ghats or Sahyadris provide Western boundary of the plateau.

2. These cards are found between both the coastal plains and the peninsular plateau.

3. The Eastern ghats are lower as compared to the Western ghats. They rise gently from the east coast.

4. Mahendragiri (1500 m) is the highest peak of eastern ghat, while anamudi (2695m) is the highest peak of the Western ghats.

5. The Western ghats are almost continuous while the Eastern ghats are broken and uneven.

( Note: Map Paste in front of this answer which is given on page number 274)

2. 1. The great northern mountains:- The Himalayan mountains of India are also known as the great northern mountains. TheHimalayan mountains extend from the Jammu and Kashmir in West To arunachal Pradesh and Manipur in the East.

2. The great northern plains:- These plains are situated to the south of the Himalayas and to the north of peninsular plateau. These plains are very fertile and flat.

3. The great peninsular plateau:- It lies to the south of northern plains. it forms an irregular triangle with a broad base in the north and an apex in the south. Aravali hills, one of the oldest ranges of the world, border it on the north west side.

4. The great Indian desert:- It lies to the west of the great northern plains. It occupies a major part of the state of Rajasthan in India. It is also known as thar desert. Thar desert is one of the world's largest deserts. This desert is covered with sandy soil.

5. The coastal plains:- These are found on both the sides of the peninsular plateau. to the east of the Eastern ghats lies in the eastern coastal plain while to the west of the Western ghats Lie the Western coastal plains. The coastal strip that lies along the Arabian sea is called Western coastal plain, while the coast that lies along the Bay of Bengal is known as the eastern coastal plain.

6. The Eastern and Western ghats:- the Eastern ghats border the northern plateau is the east where is the Western ghats or Sahyadris provide Western boundary to the plateau. Thus these ghats are found between both the coastal plains and the peninsular plateau.

7. The island groups:- an island can be defined as a piece of land surrounded by water. Lakshadweep and Andaman and nicobar are the main island groups of India.

(Note : All Maps related to these topic paste or draw)

V Fill in the blanks.

1. Coral

2. Mahendragiri

3. Northern circars, coromandal

4. Luni

5. Depositional.