

Physical Features of India

Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the Northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a West-East direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 km. Their width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

Q1. What is the distance covered by an arc formed by Himalayan mountains?

- a. 2,200 km
- b. 2,300 km
- c. 2,400 km
- d. 2,500 km

Ans. (c)

Q2. What type of altitudinal variations are seen in the Eastern and Western half of Himalayas?

- a. Same in Eastern and Western half
- b. Greater in Eastern half than those in the Western half
- c. Smaller in Eastern half than those in the Western half
- d. No altitudinal variations are seen

Ans. (b)

Q3. How many parallel ranges are found in Himalayas in its longitudinal extent?

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Four
- d. One

Ans. (b)

Q4. Which of the following is the Northern-most range of Himalayas?

- a. Himadri
- b. Himachal
- c. Shivalik Range
- d. Eastern Range

Ans. (a)

Q5. What is the average height of the loftiest peaks of Inner Himalayas?

- a. 4,000 metres
- b. 5,000 metres
- c. 6,000 metres
- d. 7,000 metres

Ans. (c)

Q6. What is the variation in width of Himalayan mountains?

- a. 300 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh
- b. 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh
- c. 400 km in Kashmir to 200 km in Arunachal Pradesh
- d. 450 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. (b)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the Western and the Eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively. Western Ghats lie parallel to the Western coast. They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only. Locate the Thal, Bhore and Pal Ghats in the Physical map of India. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.

Their average elevation is 900-1,600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats. The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the South. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain bearing moist winds to rise along the Western slopes of the Ghats. The Western Ghats are known by different local names. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from North to South. The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres). Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy Hills and the Javadi Hills are located to the South-East of the Eastern Ghats. Locate the famous hill stations of Udagamandalam, popularly known as Ooty and the Kodaikanal.

Q1. Which of the two is having a higher average height, the Eastern Ghats or the Western Ghats?

Ans. The average height of the Western Ghats is 900 to 1,600 m, whereas the average height of the Eastern Ghats is only about 600 m. Thus, the Western Ghats are higher.

Q2. Give the difference between the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats on the basis of their location.

Ans. The Eastern Ghats lie parallel to the Eastern coast along the Bay of Bengal. On the other hand, the Western Ghats lie parallel to the Western coast along the Arabian Sea.

Q3. What is the stretch of Eastern Ghats?

Ans. The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi valley to the Nilgiris in the South.