

Structure and Physiography

Que.1. Categorise the hills as those of the Western ghats and the Eastern ghats.

[Nallamalai, Nilgiri, Cardamom, Mahendragiri, Anamalai, Javadi]

[Marks :(3)]

Ans. Western ghats – Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anamalai

Eastern ghats – Nallamalai, Mahendragiri, Javadi hills

Que.2. Identify the subdivisions of the Himalayas where the following features are located.

[Marks :(4)]

(i) Karewa formations

(ii) Dal lake

(iii) Dehradun

(iv) The five major Prayags

(v) Loktak lake

(vi) Kanchanjunga

(vii) Namcha Barwa

(viii) Molassis Basin

Ans. (i) Kashmir Himalayas

(ii) Kashmir Himalayas

(iii) Himachal and Uttaranchal

(iv) Himachal and Uttaranchal

(v) Eastern hills and mountains

(vi) Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas

(vii) Arunachal Himalayas

(viii) Eastern hills and mountains

Que.3. Mark and label the following features in a outline map of India.

[Marks :(6)]

A. The mountain range between Malwa plateau and Great Indian Desert

B. Mountain range parallel to the west coast

C. The part of the west coast with distinguishing features called Kayals

D. The highest peak in India

E. The Highest peak of peninsular India.

F. The Place where eastern ghats and the western ghats meet.

Ans. A. Aravallis

B. Western ghats

C. Malabar coast

D.Mt. K2

E. Anamudi

F. Nilgiris (Mark these features in the map)

Que.4. Name the three major divisions of the Meghalaya plateau. [Marks :(3)]

Ans. The Garo, The Khasi, The Jaintia

2.2 Map the major physiographical divisions of India and describe the characteristic features of each.

Que.5. Distinguish between: [Marks :(4)]

(a) Bhabar and Tarai

(b) Khadar and Bhangar

Ans. (i) Bhabar is the zone of deposition of heavy materials such as rocks and boulders parallel to the Shiwaliks where the river disappear. Tarai is the marshy and swampy zone south of bhabar where streams and rivers re-emerge.

(ii)Khadar is the newer alluvium in the northern plains. Bhangar is the older alluvium in the northern plains

Que.6. The Western ghats are known by different names in different places. Mention those names in the following states. [Marks :(3)]

(i) Maharashtra -

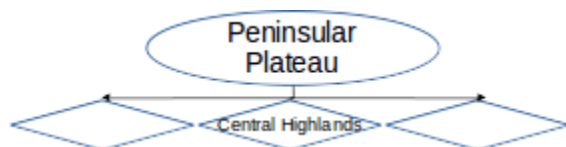
(ii) Karnataka and Maharashtra -

(iii) Kerala -

Ans. (i) Sahyadris (ii) Nilgiri hills (iii) Anamalai / Cardamom hills

Que.7. Complete the flowchart showing the major divisions of the Peninsular plateau.

[Marks :(2)]



Ans. The Deccan Plateau, The North Eastern Plateau

Que.8. Indo-Ganga-Brahmapute plain was evolved from a geo-synclinal depression. Substantiate.

[Marks :(2)]

Ans. These plains has been formed by the filling of sediments brought down by theHimalayan and Peninsular rivers in a geo-synclinal depression formed during the third phase of Himalayan formation.

Que.9. List out the three major geological divisions of India

[Marks :(3)]

Ans. The Peninsular Block

The Himalayas and Other Peninsular Mountains

Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain