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Date 12.X.2020.

Class 9th Subject Geography

Ch Physical Features of India

Read the following question and answer throughly and try to understand and Write down in your H.W.Copy.

Physical Features of India Class 9 Extra Questions Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

The Northern Plains has been formed by the interplay of three major river systems, namely _____ .

Answer:

The Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputr

Question 2.

The formation of the Northern Plains of India is a result of extensive

Answer:

Alluvial deposits

Question 3.

The most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres is known as the _____ .

Answer:

Himadri

Question 4.

Name the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau.

Answer:

The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.

Question 5.

The part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is the _____ .

Answer:

Assam Himalayas

Question 6.

Name the mountain ranges located in the eastern part of India.

Answer:

Purvachal or the eastern hill and mountain.

Question 7.

The valleys lying between Lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as the _____ .

Answer:

Duns

Question 8.

The hills of Purvachal or the Eastern hills are composed of _____ .

Answer:

Sedimentary rocks

Question 9.

Due to the deposition of silt, the rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels, known as _____ .

Answer:

Distributaries

Question 10.

According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' what are the effects of the movement of the plates?

Answer:

Change in position and size of continents, and formation of ocean basins.

Question 11.

What are barchans?

Answer:

Barchans are crescent-shaped dunes found in the Indian desert.

Question 12.

Which is the highest peak in India?

Answer:

Kanchenjunga

Question 13.

The largest delta in the world is _____ .

Answer:

Sunderban Delta

Question 14.

Which two hills are in the southeast of the Eastern Ghats?

Answer:

Javadi Hills and Shevroy Hills

Question 15.

What do we mean by the term 'Bhangar'?

Answer:

Bhangar is the older alluvial soil region lying above the floodplains and presenting a terrace like feature.

Question 16.

What is the name of the part of the Himalayas lying between the Kali and the Teesta rivers?

Answer:

The part of the Himalayas lying between the Kali and the Teesta rivers is called Nepal Himalayas.

Question 17.

The state of Meghalaya forms a part of which physiographic division of India?

Answer:

Meghalaya is a part of the eastern extension of the Peninsular Plateau.

Question 18.

What do you understand by the term "peninsula"?

Answer:

Peninsula is a landmass that is bounded by sea on three sides.

Question 19.

Name the Indian state where Kanchenjunga is located.

Answer:

Kanchenjunga is located in Sikkim.

Question 20.

What do you understand by 'duns'?

Answer:

The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as duns.

Question 21.

What is the Peninsular Plateau composed of?

Answer:

The Peninsular Plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Question 22.

Which is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world?

Answer:

Majuli, in the Brahmaputra river, is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.

Question 23.

What do you mean by the word 'Doab'?

Answer:

'Doab' is made up of two words— 'do' meaning 'two' and 'ab' meaning 'water'.

Question 24.

What is the shape of the Deccan Plateau?

Answer:

The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada.

Question 25.

The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called _____ .

Answer:

Khadar

Question 26.

The flow of rivers, the Chambal, the Sindh, the Betwa and the Ken, is from _____ .

Answer:

outhwest to northeast

Question 27.

Which river drains the Chotanagpur Plateau?

Answer:

The Damodar river drains the Chotanagpur Plateau.

Question 28.

The Indian Desert lies towards the western margin of _____ .

Answer:

Aravali hills

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