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Class Xth Subject geography

Chapter PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

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

Exercise Page No 15

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) A landmass bounded by the sea on three sides is referred to as

(a) Coast

(b) Island

(c) Peninsula

(d) None of the above

Answer: (c)

(ii) Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called

(a) Himachal

(b) Uttarakhand

(c) Purvachal

(d) None of the above

Answer: (c)

(iii) The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as

- (a) Coromandel
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Kannad
- (d) Northern Circar

Answer: (c)

(iv) The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- (a) Anai Mudi
- (b) Kanchenjunga
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Khasi

Answer: C

2. Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) What is the bhabar?

Answer:

The northern plains are generally described as flatlands, with no variations in its relief. But, It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. This region is known as bhabar.

(ii) Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south.

Answer:

The northernmost range is known as The Great or Inner Himalayas or Himadri
Himachal or Lesser Himalaya

Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks

(iii) Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhya ranges?

Answer:

The Malwa plateau lies between Aravali and Vindhya ranges.

(iv) Name the island group of India having a coral origin.

Answer:

Lakshadweep Islands is the island group of India having with a coral origin.

3. Distinguish between

(i) Bhangar and Khadar

Answer:

Bhangar

Lies above flood plains of the river.

Older alluvium or old soil and forms the largest part of the Northern Plains

Khadar

It is a newer, younger deposit of flood plains. Renewed every year.

(ii) the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats

Answer:

The Western Ghats

Lies parallel to the Western Coast.

They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only

The Western Ghats' average elevation is 900 – 1600 metres

The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain-bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats.

The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south.

The Eastern Ghats³

Lies parallel to the Eastern Coast.

They are discontinuous and irregular and

The Eastern Ghats are dissected by rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal.
The Eastern Ghats average elevation is 600 metre

XX

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