



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject : Geography **CHPT.2.PHYSICAL** Date of Worksheet : 20-05-2019

FEATURES OF INDIA

Resource Person: Mr. S.Gopalakrishnan

Date : _____

Name of the Student : _____

Class & Division : IX

Roll Number : _____

| Sl.No. | Answer the following : | Marks |
|--------|---|-------|
| 1. | <p>What led to the splitting of continents and movement of the Indo – Australian Plate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The conventional currents split the crust into a number of plates.➤ The divergent margins created new crust, leading to the drifting of continents.➤ The Indian plate after being separated from the Australian plate, moved towards the north and collided with the Eurasian plate. | 3 |
| 2. | <p>What are Sahyadri? Name two passes located in this region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Sahyadri or the western ghats extends from the Tapi river in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.➤ It forms the western boundary of deccan plateau.➤ This continuous wall of the western ghats can be crossed only through gaps or passes eg. Thal ghat, Bhore ghat and Pal ghat. | 3 |
| 3. | <p>Where is the deccan trap located and what is it composed of? OR Write a few lines on the deccan trap of the peninsular plateau.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The black soil area in the peninsular plateau region is known as deccan trap.✓ They extend from Gujarat to Delhi in a south west- north east direction. These are igneous rocks of volcanic origin,✓ Actually these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil. | 3 |
| 4. | <p>What are the major characteristics of the Himalayas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Himalayas are geologically young and structurally folded mountains, stretching over the northern border of India.➤ These mountains run in an east-west direction and are mostly composed of sedimentary rocks (sandstone)➤ They form parallel ranges in an arc shape for a distance of 2,400 km. | 5 |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Their width varies from 400 km in the west (Kashmir) to 150 km in the east (Arunachal Pradesh). ➤ The altitudinal variations are greater in the east than in the west. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 5. | Distinguish between: Himadri and Himachal ranges of the Himalayas. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Himadri ranges</th> <th></th> <th>Himachal ranges</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>It is the northernmost range.</td> <td>1</td> <td>It lies below Himadri ranges.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Most continuous range containing lofty peaks such as Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga, Nanda devi etc.</td> <td>2</td> <td>Pir Panjal is the longest range. Other ranges are Mahabharat and Dhaula Dhar.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Average height – 6000 mt.</td> <td>3</td> <td>Average height – 3,700 to 4,500 mt.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>It has asymmetrical folds and its core consists of granite.</td> <td>4</td> <td>Himachal consists of highly compressed and altered rocks.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Perennial snow cover with many glaciers.</td> <td>5</td> <td>Forms the most rugged mountain system. Contains valleys of Kashmir, Kulu, Kangra. It also has many hill stations.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Himadri ranges | | Himachal ranges | 1 | It is the northernmost range. | 1 | It lies below Himadri ranges. | 2 | Most continuous range containing lofty peaks such as Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga, Nanda devi etc. | 2 | Pir Panjal is the longest range. Other ranges are Mahabharat and Dhaula Dhar. | 3 | Average height – 6000 mt. | 3 | Average height – 3,700 to 4,500 mt. | 4 | It has asymmetrical folds and its core consists of granite. | 4 | Himachal consists of highly compressed and altered rocks. | 5 | Perennial snow cover with many glaciers. | 5 | Forms the most rugged mountain system. Contains valleys of Kashmir, Kulu, Kangra. It also has many hill stations. | |
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| | 4 | Its capital is Kavarathi. | 4 | Its capital is Port Blair. | |
| | 5 | Lots of atolls are found here. | 5 | India's only active volcano is found here. | |
| | | | | | |
| 8. | Distinguish between :Western Ghats and Eastern ghats : | | | | 5 |
| | | Western Ghats | | Eastern ghats | |
| | 1 | Western ghats run parallel to the Arabian sea and is the western margin of the Deccan plateau. | 1 | They run parallel to the eastern coast and forms the eastern boundary of India. | |
| | 2 | They are continuous but has passes like Pal-ghat, Thal-ghat and the Bhore-ghat. | 2 | They are discontinuous and broken hills. | |
| | 3 | Its highest peak is Anaimudi, 2,659 mt. | 3 | Its highest peak is Mahendragiri with a height of 1,051 mt. | |
| | 4 | These are higher and has an average height of 900 to 1600 mt. | 4 | These are lower than western ghats with an average height of 600 mt. | |
| | | | | | |
| | 5 | Blocks rain bearing winds and cause orographic rainfall. | 5 | Does not have orographic rainfall. | |
| 9. | <p>How are the northern plains divided on the basis of variations in its relief features?</p> <p>BHABAR: The rivers after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of 8 to 16 km in width, parallel to the slopes of the Shivaliks. It is known as Bhabar belt and all the streams disappear in this belt.</p> <p>TERAI : South of the Bhabar belt there is a belt where the streams and rivers re-emerge. They create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as Terai. It is a thickly forested region full of wildlife.</p> <p>BHANGAR: This is a terrace like structure lying above the present flood plain of the river, on its either side. It is made up of older alluvium. The soil contains calcareous deposits known as 'kankar'.</p> <p>KHADAR: The newer, younger deposits lying adjacent to either of the river are called Khadar. They form the newer flood plain. The soils are renewed every year due to floods and is ideal for intensive agriculture.</p> | | | | 5 |



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| 10. | <p>Write a note on the Central Highlands.</p> <p>The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major part of Malwa plateau is known as the Central Highlands.</p> <p>The Vindhya ranges is on the south and the Aravallis on the northwest. The further westerward extension gradually merges with the Rajasthan desert.</p> <p>Chambal, Betwa, Son and Ken drain this area flowing from south west to north east, indicating the slope of the land.</p> <p>The central highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extension of this plateau is known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.</p> | 5 |
| 11. | <p>Write a note on the Deccan Plateau.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is a triangular landmass lying south of river Narmada.2. The Satpura ranges lies to the north while the Mahadev, Kaimur and Maikala ranges form its eastern extensions.3. The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes eastwards.4. The north east extension of this plateau is known as Meghalaya and the Karbi-Anglong plateau and is separated by a fault from the Chotanagpur plateau.5. Three prominent hill ranges from the west to the east are the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills in Meghalaya. | 5 |
| 12. | <p>How are the Himalayan ranges divided from west to east? OR Explain the longitudinal divisions of the Himalayas.</p> <p>The Himalayas have been divided from west to east on the basis of demarcation made by rivers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The part of the Himalayas between Indus and Satluj is known as Punjab Himalayas or Kashmir Himalayas or Himachal Himalayas.2. Between Satluj and Kali rivers it is known as Kumaon Himalayas.3. Between Kali and Teesta rivers it is known as Nepal Himalayas.4. The part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. | 5 |
| 13. | <p>What are dunes? Differentiate between Inner Himalayas and Lesser Himalayas.</p> <p>DUNS</p> <p>The longitudinal valleys lying between the Lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as 'DUNS'.</p> | 5 |



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| | <p>Inner Himalayas : The northernmost range is known as the Greater or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000mt. It contains all the prominent peaks.</p> <p>Lesser Himalayas : The range lying to the south of the Himadri is the most rugged mountain system and is known as the Himachal or the Lesser Himalayas. Continuous altered rocks with the altitude between 3,700 and 4,500 mt. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, Kulu and Kangra.</p> | |
| 14. | <p>Explain the Purvachal Himalayas. Which hills comprise the Purvachal? OR What are the Purvachal hills? Mention any two characteristics.</p> <p>The Brahmaputra marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spreads along the eastern boundary of India. They are known as Purvachal or the eastern hills and mountains.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. These hills running through the northeastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstones which are sedimentary rocks.2. Covered with dense forests they mostly run as parallel ranges and valleys.3. The Purvachal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, Manipur hills and the Mizo hills. | 5 |
| 15. | <p>What are the economic benefit of lakes?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Helps to regulate the flow of water.2. Helps to prevent floods during high rainfall period and maintain a flow of water in the rivers during the dry season.3. Useful for developing hydel power.4. Helps to moderate the climate of a place5. Helps in navigation and pisciculture, provides a livelihood and helps in tourism promotion. | |
| 16. | <p>Write a note on the Indian deserts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Indian deserts lie to the west of Aravallis.➤ It is an undulating sandy plain, covered with and low vegetation cover.➤ It has an arid climate with rainfall below 150 mm.➤ Barchans and longitudinal dunes are the types of dunes found here.➤ Luni is the only large river of this region. | 5 |