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Page \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSAL CONVENT SR. SEC. SCHOOL, KALADHUNGI

CLASS - IX      SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER - 2    PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

NOTE:

- The work should be done in geography note book.
- Handwriting should be neat and clean.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY:

1. What are tectonic plates?

Ans. Large fragments of the Earth's crust and upper mantle separated due to the convectional currents are called tectonic plates.

2. Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwana land?

Ans. South America, South Africa, parts of Asia, Australia and Antarctica continents were parts of the Gondwana land.

3. What is bhabar ?

Ans. The Bhabar is that narrow belt of the plain which is covered with pebbles and lies along the foothills of the shivaliks from the Indus to the Tista.

4. Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south.

Ans (i) The Great or the Inner Himalayas or the Himadri

(ii) The middle Himalayas or the Himachal

(iii) The outer Himalayas or the Shivaliks.

5. Which Plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges ?

Ans. The Malwa plateau lies between the Aravali and Vindhyan Ranges.

6. Name the island group of India having coral origin.

Ans. Lakshadweep islands is the island group of India having coral origin

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN :

(i) Converging and Diverging Tectonic Plates.

ANS. CONVERGING TECTONIC PLATES	DIVERGING TECTONIC PLATES
1. When tectonic plates move towards each other they are called converging plates.	1. When tectonic plates move away from each other, they are called diverging plates.
2. They collide or crumble or one of them slides under the other while moving towards each other.	2. They do not collide or crumble while moving away from each other.
3. They cause folds.	3. They cause fractures in the crust.

(ii) Bhangar and Khadar

Ans

## Bhangar

1. These are the older alluvium or old soil and form the largest part of the Northern Plains.
2. Presents a terrace like feature.
3. Less fertile.

## Khadar

1. The newer and younger deposits of the flood plains. Renewed every year.
2. Contains calcareous deposits locally known as Kamkar.
3. More fertile.

### (iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

#### Ans Western Ghats

1. Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau.
2. They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
3. Average elevation is 900 - 1600 meters.

#### Eastern Ghats

1. Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau.
2. They are discontinuous and irregular.
3. Average elevation is 600 meters.

Q. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.

Ans. The major physiographic divisions of India are:

- (i) The Himalayan Mountains
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iv) The Indian Desert
- (v) The Coastal Plains
- (vi) The islands

The Himalayan Region	The Peninsular Plateau
1. Young folded mountains made from the uplift of the strata formed by the sedimentary rocks.	1. Ancient landmass created after splitting of Gondwanaland.
2. Consists of the loftiest mountains and deep valleys.	2. Consists of broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills
3. Composed of sedimentary rocks.	3. Composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks.

4. It is the origin of Perennial rivers.

4. It has rainfed, seasonal rivers.

5. This region forms an unstable zone.

5. This region forms a stable zone.

Q. Write short notes on the following:

(i) The Indian Desert

(ii) The Central Highlands

(iii) The island groups of India

(iv) The Northern Plains of India

[do it yourself]

