

WORKSHEET
CLASS IX GEOGRAPHY
LESSON 2 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. Name the glaciers and passes that lie in the Great Himalayas.
2. What is the name of the states where the highest peaks of India are located?
3. Name the state where Mussoorie, Nainital and Ranikhet are located.
4. Explain the main cause of Rock displacement.
5. Write a note on "Tectonic Plates."
6. What is the bhabar? Explain briefly.
7. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?
8. Explain the differences between converging and diverging tectonic plates.
9. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar.
10. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.
11. Distinguish between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.
12. Name the island group of India having a coral origin.
13. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.
14. Write a short note on the Indian Desert.
15. Write a short note on the Island groups of India.
16. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Mahendragiri. True or False?
17. The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as Konkan. True or False?
18. What are Barchans? Explain.
19. Give reasons why shiwalik ranges are prone to landslides and earthquakes.
20. How were the Himalayas formed? Explain.
21. Distinguish between Eastern coastal plain and Western Coastal plain.

MCQ:

1. What are Lesser Himalayas known as?

- (i) Himadri
- (ii) Purvanchal
- (iii) Shivaliks
- (iv) Himachal

2. Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats ?

- (i) Mizo Hills and Patkai Hills
- (ii) Shevroy Hills and Javadi Hills
- (iii) Patkai Hills and Naga Hills
- (iv) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills

3. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates come towards each other, which of the following is formed?

- (i) Convergent boundary
- (ii) Divergent boundary
- (iii) Transform boundary
- (iv) None of the Above

4. The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?

- (i) Angaraland
- (ii) Tethys
- (iii) Gondwanaland
- (iv) None of the Above

5. Which continents of today were part of the Gondwanaland?

- (i) Asia and Africa
- (ii) Europe and Asia
- (iii) Europe and Africa
- (iv) Australia and South America

6. Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline?

- (i) The Himalayas
- (ii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iii) The Northern Plains
- (iv) The Coastal Plains

7. Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- (i) The Himalayas
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iv) The Coastal Plains

8. Which Physiographic divisions have rising hills and wide valleys?

- (i) The Himalayan Mountains
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iv) The Coastal Plains

9. Which of the following is the highest peak in India?

- (i) Mt. Everest
- (ii) Nanga Parbat
- (iii) Kanchenjunga
- (iv) Nandadevi

10. In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

- (i) The Himadri
- (ii) The Himachal
- (iii) The Shivaliks
- (iv) Purvanchal