

CLASS-IX
GEOGRAPHY
ASSIGNMENT -2
TOPIC – Physical Features

- Q1. Name three types of rocks. Give examples of each type.
- Q2. What are tectonic plates?
- Q3. Distinguish between convergence and divergence of tectonic plates.
- Q4. Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwanaland?
- Q5. Describe the formation of the Himalayas?
- Q6. Describe the formation of the Northern Plains?
- Q7. Name the oldest land mass of India. Which types of rocks are found there?
- Q8. Why the Himalayas are called-“Young fold mountains”?
- Q9. Name six major physiographic divisions of India.
- Q10. Describe the shape and size of the Himalayas.
- Q11. Describe the latitudinal division of the Himalayas?

OR

Give main characteristics of the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.

- Q12. Name the division of Himalayas demarcated by river valleys. (West to East)
- Q13. Give main characteristics of Purvanchals.
- Q14. Which three river systems form the Northern Plains?
- Q15. Why the Northern Plains are called the depositional plains?
- Q16. What is the extent of the Northern Plains?
- Q17. What is the significance of the Northern Plains?
- Q18. How are the riverine islands formed? Which is the largest riverine island in the world?
- Q19. What are distributaries?
- Q20. What is meant by the term-“DOAB”?
- Q21. Describe the main characteristics of the following:-
 - a. Bhabhar; b. Tarai; c. Khadar; d. Bhangar
- Q22. Which rocks form the Peninsular Plateau?
- Q23. Which is the oldest landform in India?
- Q24. Which are the two broad divisions of the Peninsular Plateau?
- Q25. Give an account of the central highlands (locations, extent, ranges and plateaus, rivers, slope, extensions.
- Q26. Give important characteristics of the Deccan Plateau.
- Q27. Distinguish between the Western and Eastern Ghats.
- Q28. Write short notes on:-
 - Deccan Trap
 - Aravali Hills
- Q29. Give an account of the Indian Desert.
- Q30. Distinguish between the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.
- Q31. Distinguish between the Konkan and Malabar Coast.
- Q32. Name two peninsular rivers that form estuaries.
- Q33. Describe with figure -
 - Estuary
 - Lagoon
 - Coral Reefs
- Q34. Distinguish between the Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Q35. Write two main advantages of each physiographic unit- of India

- The Himalayas
- The Northern Plains
- The Peninsular Plateaus
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands

Q36. Contrast the relief and other features of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.

Q37. On an outline map of India mark the following:-

Six physiographic divisions of India.

- Mountain Ranges- Karakoram, Laddakh, Zaskar, Himadri, Shivalik, Purvanchal, Aravali, Vindhya, Satpura, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
- Peaks- Mt. Everest, K₂, Nandadevi, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat, Namcha Barwa, Anai Mudi, Dodda Betta, Mahendra Giri.
- Passes- Nathula, Shipkila, Bomdila.
- Plateaus- Deccan Plateau, Malwa Plateau, Chhota Nagpur plateau.
- Other Features- Runn of Kutch, gulf of Kutch, gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Manmar, Konkan coast, Malabar Coast, Coromandel Coast.

Q38. Choose the correct answer-

- Which rocks are called primary rocks?
 - Igneous rocks
 - Sedimentary rocks
 - Metamorphic rocks
 - Hilly rocks
- Which is the highest peak of India?
 - Mt. Everest
 - Anaimudi
 - K₂
 - Nanda Devi
- What is a lagoon?
 - A saltwater lake separated from the sea by sandbars.
 - Movements of the different plates of earth.
 - A plain formed by the sediments deposited by the rivers year after year.
- What is a perennial river?
 - A river which flows throughout the year.
 - A river which stops flowing in some months of the year.
 - A river which flows through high mountains.
 - A river which does not reach the sea.