



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**SENIOR SECTION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: IX**



**TOPIC/CHAPTER: CHAPTER: 2 – PHYSICAL FEATURES**

**WORKSHEET**

**Summary:-**

**Tectonic Plate Theory:-** This theory is based on continental drift which explains the formation of various continents over millions of years; as we see them today.

**Plate Boundaries:-** Convergent Boundary, Divergent Boundary and Transform Boundary

**MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:** The landmass of India can be divided into following major physiographic divisions:

- a. The Himalayan Mountains
- b. The Northern Plains
- c. The Peninsular Plateau
- d. The Indian Desert
- e. The Coastal Plains
- f. The Islands

**Physical Features of India**

**The Himalayan Mountain.** The Himalayas run along the northern border of India. The Himalayas form an arc which is about 2,400 km long.

**Himalayan Regions from East to West:**

- a) Punjab Himalayas:- This part lies between the Indus and Sutlej.
- b) Kumaon Himalayas: This part lies between Sutlej and Kali rivers.
- c) Nepal Himalayas: This part lies between the Kali and Tista rivers.
- d) Assam Himalayas: This part lies between the Tista and Dihang rivers.

**The Northern Plain :** The northern plain of India is formed by three river systems, viz. the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra; along with their tributaries. This plain is composed of alluvial soil which has been deposited over millions of years. a) Bhabar b) Terai c) Bhangar: d) Khadar:

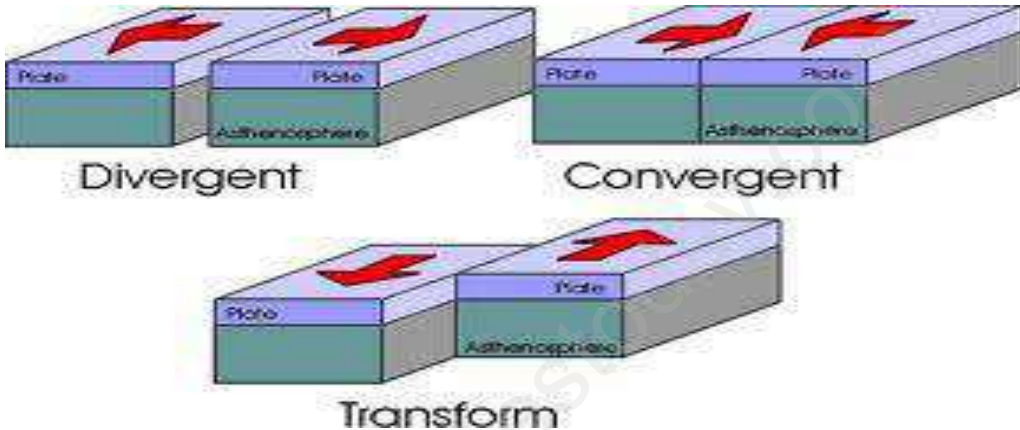
**The peninsular plateau** is a tableland. It is composed of the oldest rocks because it was formed from the drifted part of the Gondwana land.

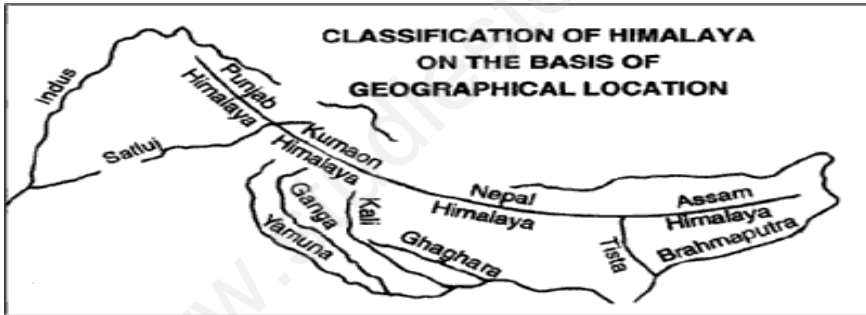
**The Western and the Eastern Ghats:-** They make the western and eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau. The average elevation of Western Ghats is 900 – 1600 metres; compared to 600 metres in case of Eastern Ghats. The Eastern Ghats stretch from Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south. The Western Ghats cause orographic rains as they face the rain-laden winds from west.

**The Indian Desert:-** The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. This region gets scanty rainfall which is less than 150 mm in a year

**The Coastal** It is divided into three sections. The Konkan; which comprises of Mumbai and Goa makes the northern part. The Kannada Plain makes the central part and the Malabar coast makes the Malabar coast. The western coastal plain is wider and level and it runs along the Bay of Bengal. It is divided into two parts. The northern part is called Northern Circar. The southern part is called the Coromandel Coast.

**The Islands** The Lakshadweep Islands and The Andaman and Nicobar Islands

S.No.	Question	Marks
1	What are Lithospheric plates? Name the seven major Tectonic plates. (1+3)	4
2.	What does the movement of the plates result in?	2
3.	Classify the plate movements into three types and explain each briefly with suitable diagrams. (3+1)	4
	 <p>The diagrams show three types of plate boundaries. In the 'Divergent' diagram, two plates move away from each other. In the 'Convergent' diagram, two plates move toward each other. In the 'Transform' diagram, two plates slide past each other horizontally. Each block represents a plate with a red arrow indicating movement, sitting on an asthenosphere layer.</p>	
4.	Explain the formation of the Himalayas and the mountain system of Western Asia.	4
5.	Describe the formation of the Northern plains of India.	3
6.	'The land of India displays great physical variation.' Explain the above statement with examples.	4
7.	Name the major physiographic divisions of India.	3
8.	Explain the Himalayan mountains under the following headings: i) Extent of the range ii) Shape iii) Length iv) Width v) Altitudinal variations.	1 EACH
Ans	<p>i) Extent of the range: These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. ii) Shape : form an arc iii) Length: 2,400 Km. iv) Width: Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. v) Altitudinal variations: The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half.</p>	
9.	Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.	1

10.	Explain Himadri range under the following headings:	1 EACH
Ans	1) Other name : the Great or Inner Himalayas 2) Location : The northern most range 3) Average altitude: an average height of 6,000 metres. 4) Prominent peaks : Mt. Everest Nepal 8848 ,Kanchenjunga India 8598,Makalu Nepal 8481,Dhaulagiri Nepal 8172 5) Folds: asymmetrical in nature. 6) Core of this part: composed of granite.	
11.	Explain the characteristics of the Himachal under the following headings:  i) Location : lies to the south of the Himadri ii) Other name : <i>Himachal</i> or lesser Himalaya. iii) Rocks: compressed and altered rocks. iv) Altitude: between 3,700 and 4,500 metres v) Average width: width is of 50 Km. vi) Important ranges : <i>Pir Panjal ,Dhaura Dhar &amp; Mahabharat</i> vii) Famous valleys: the Kashmir ,Kangra & Kullu valley viii) Hill Stations: Mussoori ,Nainital & Ranikhet.	1 EACH
12.	Explain the Outer Himalayas under the following: a) Other name b) Location c) Average width iv) Altitude v) Sediments	1 EACH
13.	What are Duns? Give examples.	2
14.	Explain the divisions of the Himalayas on the basis of regions from west to east. How have these regions been demarcated?  	4
15.	What marks the eastern-most boundary of the Himalayas?	1
16.	What are Purvanchals? Name the hills comprising it.	4
17.	Name the three river systems that have led to the formation of the northern plains.	3
18.	Explain the characteristic features of Northern Plains on the basis of the following: 1) Formation 2) Area covered 3) Extension 4) Width 5) Other characteristic features	1 EACH
19.	What are the characteristics of the rivers in its lower course?	3
20.	What do you mean by distributaries?	2
21.	What is Doab?	1

22.	Describe the three sections into which the northern plains have been divided.	3												
23.	Explain the divisions of the northern plains according to the variations in the relief features.	4												
24.	<p>Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar plains on the basis of the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Bhangar plain*</th><th>Khadar plain</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) New / older alluvium</td><td>The plain is formed of older alluvium.</td><td>The plain is formed of newer, younger deposits.</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Location</td><td>They lie above the flood plains of the rivers.</td><td>They lie near the river banks.</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) Fertility</td><td>They are less fertile.</td><td>They are more fertile</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* The soil in the Bhangar region contains calcareous deposits locally known as kankar.</p>	Basis	Bhangar plain*	Khadar plain	a) New / older alluvium	The plain is formed of older alluvium.	The plain is formed of newer, younger deposits.	b) Location	They lie above the flood plains of the rivers.	They lie near the river banks.	c) Fertility	They are less fertile.	They are more fertile	3
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25.	<p>Explain the characteristics of the Peninsular plateau under the following:</p> <p>1) Shape 2) Rocks 3) Formation 4) Topographic features 5) Slope 6) Main divisions.</p>	1 EACH												
26.	What are Central Highlands?	1												
27.	What lies to the south, north-west and west of the Vindhyan range?	2												
28.	Name the plateau that forms the eastward extensions of the Central Highlands.	1												
29.	<p>Explain the features of the Deccan plateau under the following:</p> <p>a) Location and Shape b) Northern and eastern extensions c) Slope d) Extension of the plateau in the north-east</p>	4												
30.	What separates the Deccan plateau from the Chotanagpur plateau?	1												

31.	<p>Distinguish between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats under the following points:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Western Ghats</th><th>Eastern Ghats</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Location</td><td>Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the western coast.</td><td>Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the eastern coast.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2) Altitude</td><td>Average elevation is 900-1600 metres.</td><td>Average elevation is 600meters.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3) Continuity</td><td>They are continuous and can be crossed through passes.</td><td>They are discontinuous.</td></tr> <tr> <td>4) Highest peaks</td><td>Anai Mudi and Doda Betta are the highest peak.</td><td>Mahendragiri is the highest peak.</td></tr> <tr> <td>5) Local names</td><td>Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anaimalai.</td><td>Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats	1) Location	Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the western coast.	Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the eastern coast.	2) Altitude	Average elevation is 900-1600 metres.	Average elevation is 600meters.	3) Continuity	They are continuous and can be crossed through passes.	They are discontinuous.	4) Highest peaks	Anai Mudi and Doda Betta are the highest peak.	Mahendragiri is the highest peak.	5) Local names	Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anaimalai.	Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills.	1 EACH
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32.	Name the type of rainfall in the Western Ghats.	1																		
33.	Where is the Deccan Trap located? Write a short account on the type of rocks found here.	3																		
34.	<p>Write a note on the Aravallis covering the following points:</p> <p>i) Location      ii) How are they found as?      iii) Extension</p>	3																		
35.	<p>Describe the Indian Desert (Thar) under the following headings:</p> <p>1) Location   2) Topography   3) Rainfall   4) Climate and vegetation   5) Stream formation   6) Sand dunes</p>	1 EACH																		
36.	<p>Distinguish between the Western coastal plains and the Eastern coastal plains under the following points:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Western Coastal Plains</th><th>Eastern Coastal Plains</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i) Extension</td><td>They extend from Gujarat to Kerala.</td><td>They extend from West Bengal to Tamilnadu.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii) Location</td><td>They are located in between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea</td><td>They are located in between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii) Main divisions or different</td><td>The northern part of the coast called the Konkan (Mumbai to Goa).</td><td>a) The northern part is referred to as the Northern Circar.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains	i) Extension	They extend from Gujarat to Kerala.	They extend from West Bengal to Tamilnadu.	ii) Location	They are located in between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea	They are located in between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.	iii) Main divisions or different	The northern part of the coast called the Konkan (Mumbai to Goa).	a) The northern part is referred to as the Northern Circar.	1 EACH  (contd .)						
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	<b>names</b>	The central stretch is called the Kannad Plain The southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.	<b>b) The southern part is known as the Coromandal Coast.</b>	
	<b>iv) Width</b>	They are narrow.	They are broad.	
	<b>v) Rivers</b>	Narmada and Tapi	Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kavari	
	<b>i) Features formed</b>	Known for lagoons and Estuaries.	Lake Chilika important feature along the east coast.	
<b>37.</b>	Distinguish between Lakshadweep islands and Andaman and Nicobar islands under the following:			<b>1 EACH</b>
	<b>Basis</b>	<b>Lakshadweep islands</b>	<b>Andaman and Nicobar Island</b>	
	<b>a) Location</b>	They are located in the Arabian Sea near the coast.	They are located in the Bay of Bengal far away from the coast.	
	<b>b) Origin</b>	This island group is composed of small coral islands.	This island group are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.	
	<b>c) Size</b>	They are smaller in size.	They are bigger in size.	
	<b>d) Number (less / more)</b>	They are less in number.	They are numerous and scattered.	
	<b>e) Capital</b>	Kavaratti	Port Blair	
<b>38.</b>	'The physiographic divisions of India are complementary to one another.' Explain giving four examples			<b>4</b>

**2. Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (i) What are tectonic plates?
- (ii) Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwana land?
- (iii) What is bhabar?
- (iv) Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south.
- (v) Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?
- (vi) Name the island group of India having coral origin.

**Answer**

- (i) Large fragments of the Earth's crust torn due to the rising currents are called tectonic plates.
- (ii) South America, part of Africa (south Africa including Madagascar), part of Asia (India, Arabia, Malaya), Australia and Antarctica continents were parts of the Gondwana land.
- (iii) The Bhabar is that narrow belt of the plain which is covered with pebbles and lies along the foothills of the Shiwaliks from the Indus to the Teesta.
- (iv) The Great or the Inner Himalayas or the Himadri, the Middle Himalayas or the Himachal, and the Outer Himalayas or the Shivaliks.
- (v) The Malwa plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhya Ranges.
- (vi) Lakshadweep Islands is the island group of India having coral origin.

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**3. Distinguish between**

- (i) Converging and Diverging Tectonic Plates.
- (ii) Bhangar and Khadar
- (iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

**Answer**

(i)

Converging Tectonic Plates	Diverging Tectonic Plates
When tectonic plates move towards each other, they are called converging plates.	When tectonic plates move away from each other, they are called diverging plates.
They collide or crumble or one of them slides under the other while moving towards each other.	They do not collide or crumble while moving away from each other.



Converging plates cause folds.	Diverging plates cause fractures in the crust.
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(ii)

Bhangar	Khadar
These are the older alluvium or old soil and form the largest part of the Northern Plains.	The newer and younger deposits of the flood plains. Renewed every Year.
Lies above flood plains of rivers.	Is newer, younger deposit of flood
Presents a terrace like feature.	Contains calcareous deposits locally known as Kankar.
Less fertile	More fertile

(iii) Ans is given in Q.No. 31 of the worksheet

**4. Describe how the Himalayas were formed.****Answer**

According to the Theory of Plate Tectonics, the Earth's crust was initially a single, giant super-continent called Pangea. Its northern part was the Angara land and the southern part was the Gondwana land. The convectional currents split the crust into a number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana land, towards north. The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya.

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

**Answer**

The major physiography 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
Young fold mountains made from the uplift of the strata formed by the sedimentary rocks.	Created from igneous and metamorphic rocks after splitting of Gondwanaland.
Consists of the loftiest mountains and deep valleys	Consists of broad and shallow valleys, and rounded hills
The ranges have V-shaped and U-shaped valleys.	It has horsts, rift valleys and troughs.



It is the origin of perennial rivers.	It has rained, seasonal rivers.
From the point of view of geology, this region forms an unstable zone	This region forms a stable zone

### 6. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

#### Answer

The Northern Plains have been formed from the alluvium that the mountain rivers deposited here. This turned the soil on the surfaced land fertile for growing a rich harvest of variety of crops. This led to the development of the Indus River Valley Civilisation. The rich soil was further aided by favourable climate and constant water supply from the rivers. Between the mouths of the Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra, the North Indian Plain covers a distance of 3200 km. It is 300 to 150 km wide at some places. The North Indian Plains have the Indus river system in the west and the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system in the east. The first includes Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj. The Indus flows into the Arabian Sea. The second includes Ganga, its tributaries and the Brahmaputra which combine as Meghna as they drain into the Bay of Bengal. They form the world's largest and fastest growing delta. The difference in relief has led the North Indian Plains to be divided into four zones : (i) Bhabhar, (ii) Tarai, (iii) Bangar and (iv) Khadar.

### 7. Write short notes on the following.

- (i) The Indian Desert
- (ii) The Central Highlands
- (iii) The Island groups of India

#### Answer

(i) **The Indian desert** lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes called barchans. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year (15 cm) . It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region.

(ii) The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as **the Central Highlands**. The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the south and the Aravali range on the northwest. The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and Ken is from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar River.

(iii) India has 2 main **island groups**, namely Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar island. The Lakshadweep consists of many small islands located opposite the Kerala coast in the Arabian Sea. The islands of this group are formed of coral deposits called 'atolls' in Malayalam which refer to their ring or 'horse-shoe' shape. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on the other hand, are larger in size. They are more in number and more widely scattered. There are about 200 islands in the Andaman group and 19 islands in the Nicobar group.

#### Map Skills

On an outline map of India show the following.

- (i) Mountain and hill ranges – the Karakoram, the Zaskar, the Patkai Bum, the Jaintia, the

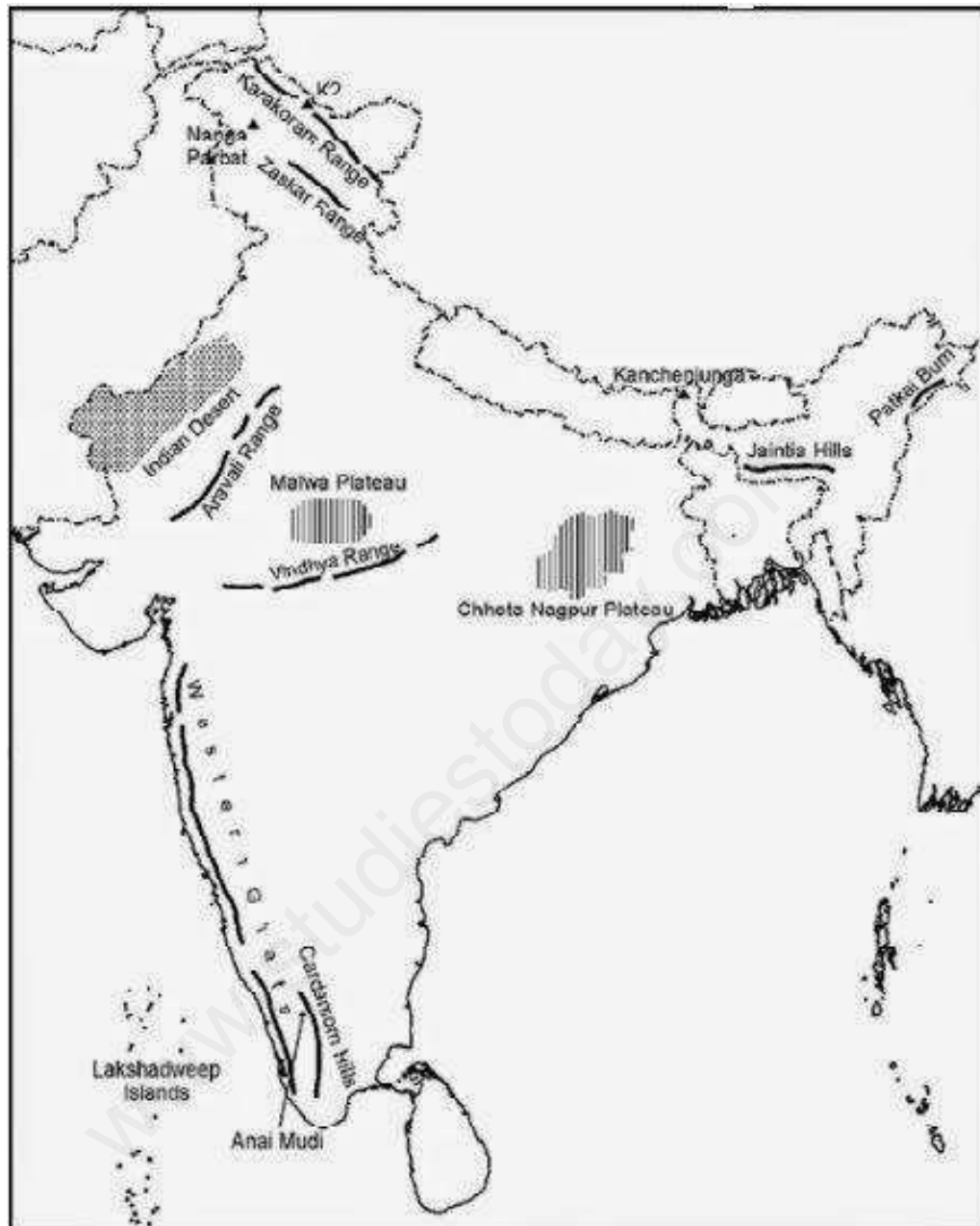
Vindhya range, the Aravali, and the Cardamom hills.

(ii) Peaks – K2, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat and the Anai Mudi.

(iii) Plateaus, Chotanagpur and Malwa

(iv) The Indian Desert, Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Islands

Answer



**PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS:**

Q1	Name any one feature formed by deposition of river?	1 m
		3m
Q2	Name three longitudinal divisions of Himalayas.State one characteristic feature of each.	

Q3	Describe the name and one feature each of any three parts of the Northern Plains.	3m
Q4	Explain which two forces are responsible for shaping the present geographic features of India? Which continents of today were part of Gondwanaland?	5m
Q5	Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas .write three features of the Northernmost range of the Himalayas.	3m
Q6	Name the three types of plate boundaries .explain one characteristic of each.	3m
Q7	Differentiate between Tributaries and Distributaries.	3m
Q8	Classify the Himalayas on the basis of regions from west –east. Write any three regions.	3m

..... **ALL THE BEST** .....

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (2015-16)**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**ENRICHMENT WORKSHEET NO.3**

RESOURCE PERSON: MRS HARPREET KAUR

SUB: GEOGRAPHY, CLASS- IX ENRICHMENT WORKSHEET NO: 03

TOPIC: CHAPTER 2 – PHYSICAL FEATURES

NAME OF STUDENT: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS & SEC.: IX- \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**Class- IX**

**Chapter-2: Physical Features**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

Q. No.	Question	Marks
1	Which one of the following is a plausible theory presented by Earth scientists to explain the formation of continents and oceans and various landforms?  a) Theory of Motion                      b) Theory of Plate Tectonics c) Theory of Evolution                  d) Theory of Relativity	1
2	According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonic', the earth's crust is formed of how many major plates?  a) Three                                      b) Five	1

	c) Ten d) Seven	
3	<p>According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonic', the movement of plates result in some geological activity. Which one of the following is not such a geological activity?</p> <p>a) Volcanic activity                      b) Folding</p> <p>c) Faulting                                  d) Glaciation</p>	1
4	<p>According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonic', when some plates come towards each other, which of the following is formed?</p> <p>a) Convergent boundary                      b) Divergent boundary</p> <p>c) Transform boundary                      d) Colliding boundary</p>	1
5	<p>According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonic', when some plates move away from each other, which of the following is formed?</p> <p>a) Convergent boundary                      b) Divergent boundary</p> <p>c) Transform boundary                      d) None of the above</p>	
6	<p>According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonic', what have been the effects of the movements of the plates?</p> <p>a) Change in the position and size of continents</p> <p>b) Formation of ocean basins</p> <p>c) Evolution of the present landforms and relief of India</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>	
7	<p>A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____</p> <p>a) Coast    b) Island</p> <p>c) Peninsula                                      d) None of the above</p>	
8	<p>Which of the following divisions of India has the oldest landmass?</p> <p>a) The Himalayas                                  b) The Northern Plains</p> <p>c) The Peninsular Plateau                      d) The Indian Desert</p>	
9	<p>The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?</p> <p>a) Angaraland                                      b) Gondwanaland</p> <p>c) Tethys    d) Eurasian Plate</p>	
10	<p>Which of the following countries or continents was not part of the ancient landmass of Gondwanaland?</p> <p>a) India    b) Australia</p>	

	c) Europe	d) South America	
11	Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline.		
	a) The Himalayas	b) The Northern Plains	
	c) The Peninsular Plateau	d) The Indian Desert	
12	Geologically which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?		
	a) The Himalayas	b) The Northern Plains	
	c) The Peninsular Plateau	d) The Indian Desert	
13	From the point of view of geology, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is considered to be an unstable zone?		
	a) The Himalayan Mountains	b) The Peninsular Plateau	
	c) The Indian Desert	d) The Islands	
14	Which of the following are young fold mountains?		
	a) The Aravallis	b) The Nilgiris	
	c) The Himalayas	d) The Sahyadri	
15	Which of the following physical features forms a natural barrier to the north of India?		
	a) Kunlun Mountains	b) Plateau of Tibet	
	c) River Brahmaputra	d) The Himalayas	
16	The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northernmost range?		
	a) The Himadri	b) The Himachal	
	c) The Purvanchal	d) The Shiwalik	
17	Which of the following is the highest peak of India?		
	a) Mount Everest	b) The Kanchenjunga	
	c) Nanga Parbat	d) Nanda Devi	
18	Which of the following is not a mountain pass in the Great Himalayas?		
	a) Shipkila	b) Nathula	
	c) Bomdila	d) Khyber pass	
19	Which of the following is not a part of the Lesser or Himachal range of		

	the Himalayas? a) Satpura c) Dholadhar	b) Pir Panjal range d) Mahabarat	
20	The longitudinal valleys lying between Lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks are known as-----. a) Pass c) Himachal Valley	b) Pat Kai Bum d) Duns	
21	Which of the following is the highest peak of Peninsular India? a) Mount Everest c) Doda Betta	b) Anai Mudi d) Mahendragiri	
22	The black soil region covering the northwestern part of the Peninsular India is known as-----. a) Deccan Trap c) Chhotanagpur Plateau	b) Malwa Plateau d) None of these	
23	The western coastal strip's central stretch of plain is referred to as a) Coromandal c) Konkan	b) Kannad d) None of these	
24	Barachans are referred to as a) Deposition of sediments c) Underground streams	b) Lagoons d) Crescent shaped sand dunes	
25	Which of the following is referred to as the riverine islands? a) Deposition sediments by glaciers c) Deposition of sediments by river in its lower course	b) Deposition of sand by wind d) None of these	