## **Chapter -1**

## **India-Relief Features**

## Fill in the Blanks

6. Gudalur 7. Lee ward

1. 5 1/2	2.Shivaliks 3. Duns 4. Perennial 5. mineral								
10longitude is taken as standard meridian.									
9.	9. Indian plateau is also known as								
	Himalayas.								
8.	3. The Pir Panjal and Mahabharata ranges form the important ranges in the								
7.	The Thar Desert is located on theside of Aravalli's.								
6.	Near the Nilgiris join the Western Ghats.								
5.	Chotanagpur plateau is rich in resources.								
4.	Himalayan rivers have aflow.								
3.	. The valleys lying between the lesser Himalayas and Shivalik ranges are called								
2.	The southernmost range of the Himalayas are								
1.	The Indian Standard Time is hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.								

## **Choose the Correct Answers**

1.	. The longitudinal valleys lying between Lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are- (									
	(a) Kangra Valley (b) Patki-Bum (c) Passes (d) D	(d) Duns								
2.	A narrow gap in a mount air range providing access to the other sid	e is? (	)							
	(a) Mound (b) Pass (c) Strait (d) Valley									
3.	The highest peak in India is?	(	)							
(	(a) Mt. Everest (b) Nanga Parbat (c) Kanchenjunga (d) Nanda I	Devi								
4.	The largest delta in the world isdelta.	(	)							
(	(a) Ganga (b) Mahanadi (c) Sunderban (d) Godavari									
5.	The wet and swampy belt of northern regions is known locally as?	(	)							
(	(a) Bhabhar (b) Terai (c) Doab (d) Bhangar									
6.	The only active volcano of India is found at?	(	)							
(	(a) Maldives (b) Lakshadweep (c) Andaman and Nicobar d) n	one								
7.	A landmass bounded by sea on 3 sides is?	(	)							
(	(a) Coast (b) Peninsula (c) Island (d) None									
8.	The peninsular plateau of India belongs to?	(	)							
(	(a) Angara Land (b) Tethys Sea (c) Eurasian Plate (d) Gondwans	aland								
9.	Indian desert hasclimate.	(	)							
(	(a) Arid (b) Both (c) Semi arid (d) none									

1	10. Lesser Himalayas are -									
	(a) Himadri (b) Himachal (c) Shivaliks (d) Purvanchal									
1	11. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India are-									)
	(a) Himachal (b) Uttaranchal					ırvanc	hal	(d) Aravallis		
Ans	wers									
1) d	2) b 3) c	4) c	5) b	6) c	7) b	8) d	9) a	10) b 11) c		
Mat	ch the followi	ng.								
1. Himadri						] a. Arunachal Pradesh				
2. Kangra					[	] b. Allahabad				
3. M	ishmi hills				[	] c. Assam				
4. Cachar					[	] d. K <sub>2</sub>				
5. Standard Meridian					[	] e. Himachal				
6. Highest peak in the Himalayas					[	] f. Anaimudi				
7. Highest peak in the Eastern Ghats					[	] g. Chintapalli				
8. Highest peak in Nilgiris					[	] h. Dodabelta				
9. Highest peak in south India				[	] i. Mt.Everest					
10. Chilka					[	] j. Andhra Pradesh				
11. Kolleru					[	] k. Thar Desert				
12. Konkan coast					[	] l. Nilgiris				
13. Luni				[	] m. Odisha					
14. Dodabetta					[	] n. Maharashtra/Goa				
Ans	swers									
1) d	2) e		3) a		4) c		5) b	6)	7) g	
8) h	9) f		10) n	1	11) j		12) n	13) k	14)	l