

Indian Physiography

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The highest peak in the world.

- a) Mount Godwin Austin
- b) Mount Everest**
- c) Annaimudi
- d) Aravali hills

2. The highest peak in India is.

- a) Mount Godwin Austin**
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Annaimudi
- d) Aravali hills

3. The northern great plain formed by.

- a) Alluvial**
- b) Black
- c) Desert
- d) laterite

4. The largest physical division of India is.

- a) Northern mountains
- b) Northern plain
- c) Peninsular plateau**
- d) Coastal plain

5. The Western Ghat and Eastern Ghats joins in.

- a) Vindhya
- b) Amarkantak**

- c) Aravali
- d) Neelagiri**

6. This ranges are also called as Sahyadri.

- a) Eastern Ghats
- b) Western Ghats**
- c) vindya
- d) Satpura hills.

7. Odd one out.

- a) Mahanadi
- b) Narmada**
- c) Krishna
- d) Cauvery

8. This part of India is covered with deposition of rivers.

- a) Northern mountains
- b) Northern plain**
- c) Peninsular plateau
- d) Coastal plain

9. The lesser Himalaya are also known as.

- a) Northern mountains
- b) Greater Himalaya
- c) Lessor Himalaya
- d) Siwalik Hills**

10. In south India _____ is the highest peak.

- a) Mount Godwin Austin
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Annaimudi**
- d) Aravali hills

11. This is recently formed landmass in India

- a) Northern mountains
- b) Greater Himalaya
- c) Lesser Himalaya
- d) Siwalik Hills**

12. The oldest landmass in India is.

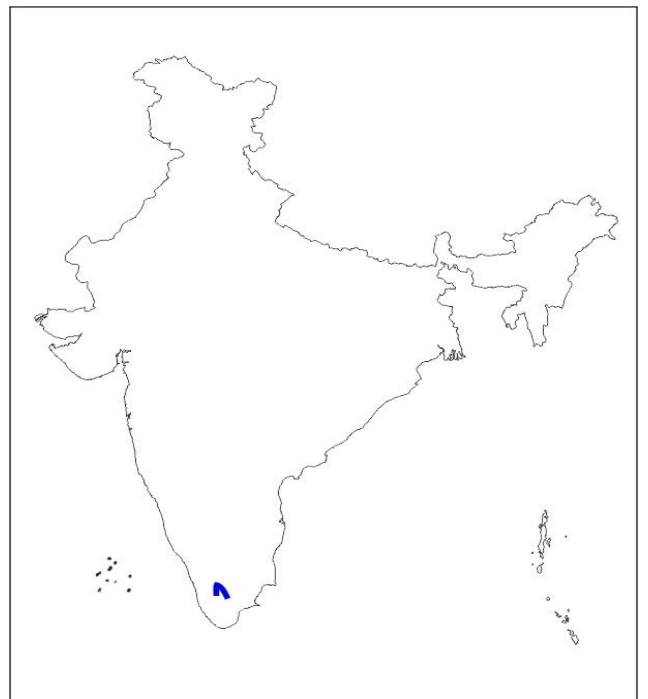
- a) Northern mountains
- b) Northern plain
- c) Peninsular plateau**
- d) Coastal plain

13. There are islands _____ in India

- a) 240
- b) 247**
- c) 243
- d) 300

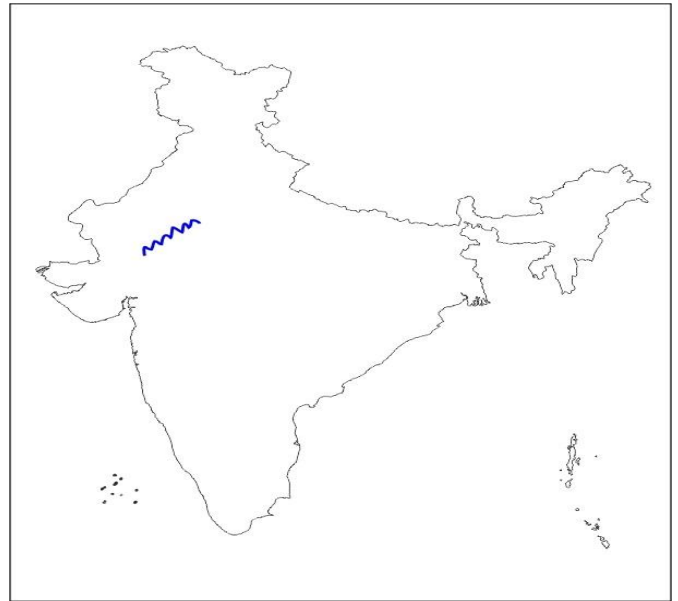
14. The Place marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Annaimudi**
- b) Chennai
- c) Madurai
- d) Bangalore



15. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges
- b) Aravali Ranges**
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats



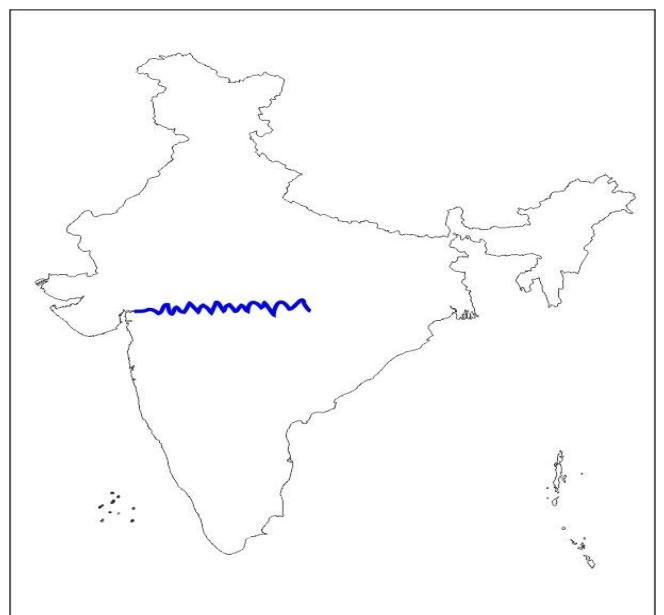
16. The place marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Western ghats
- b) Himalaya
- c) Aravali ranges
- d) Satpura Ranges**



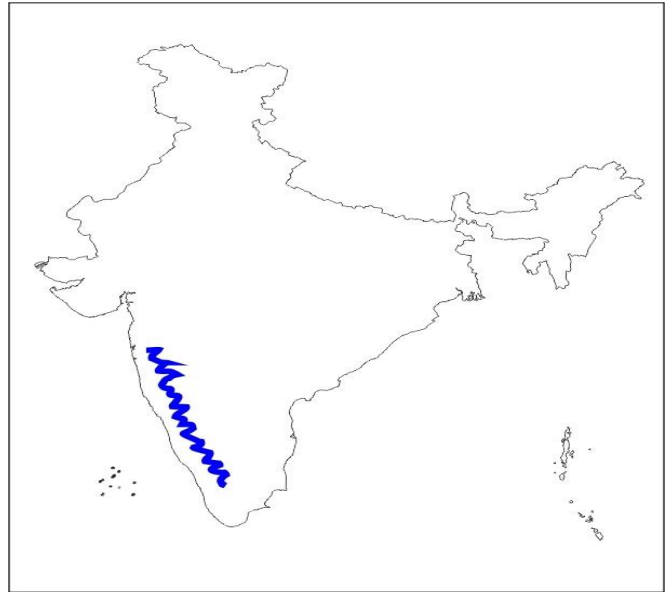
17. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges**
- b) Aravali Ranges
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats



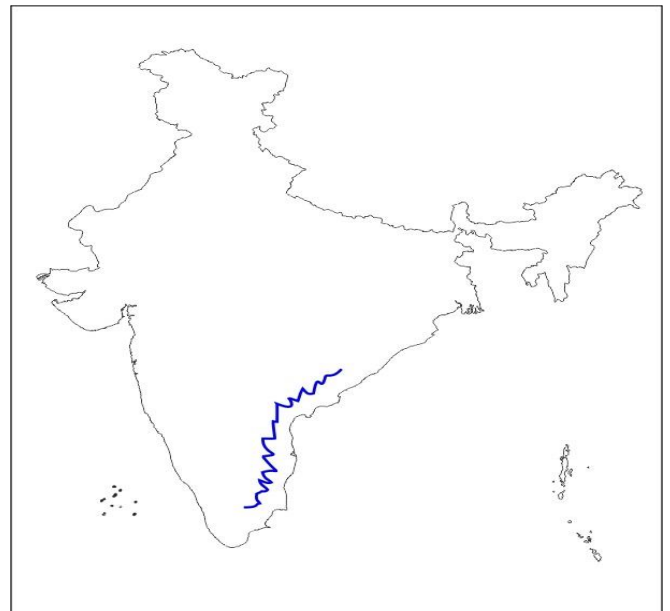
18. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges
- b) Eastern Ghats
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats**



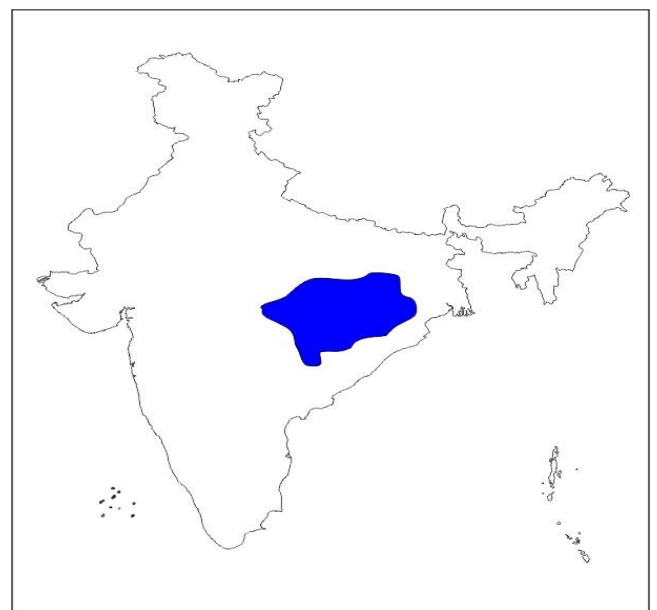
19. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges
- b) Eastern Ghats**
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats



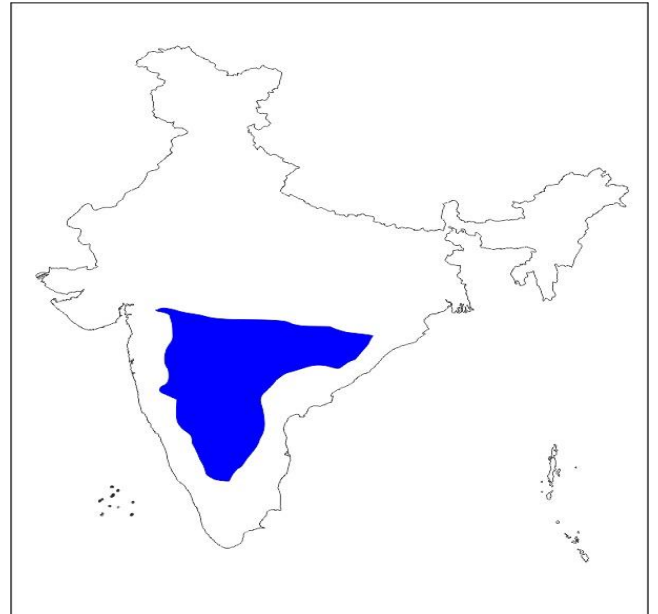
20. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Chotanagpur plateau**
- b) Malva plateau
- c) Deccan plateau
- d) middle plateau



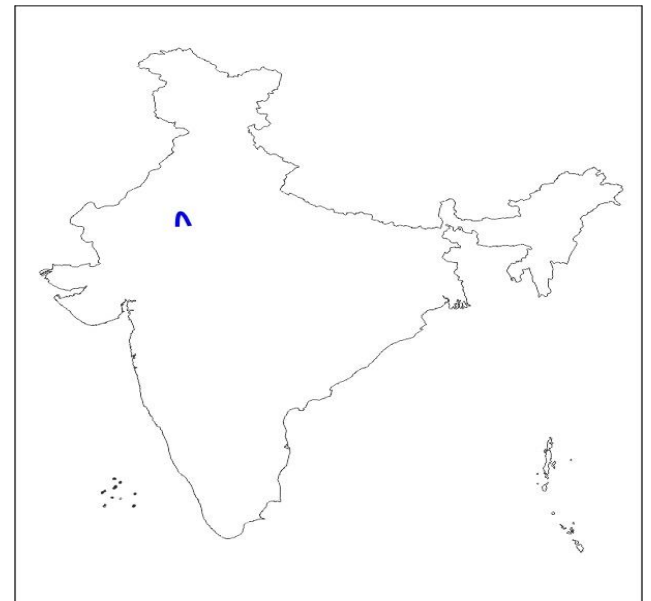
21. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Chotanagpur plateau
- b) Malva plateau
- c) **Deccan plateau**
- d) middle plateau



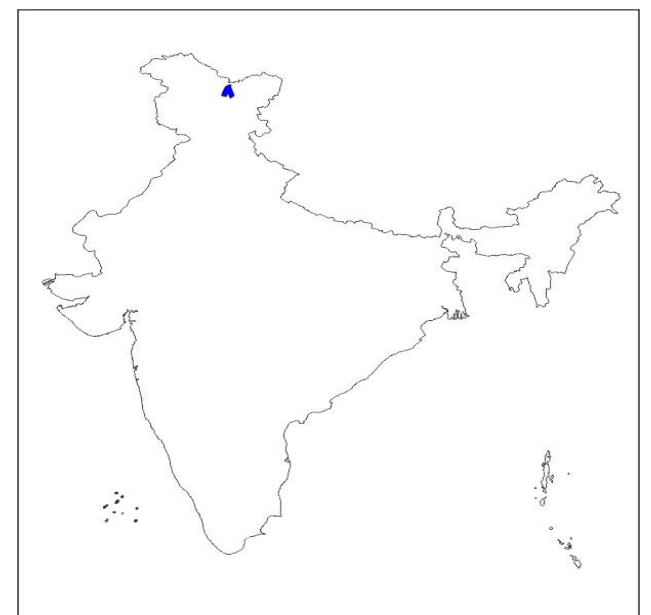
22. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Dhavalagiri
- b) Mount Everest
- c) **Gurushikara**
- d) K2



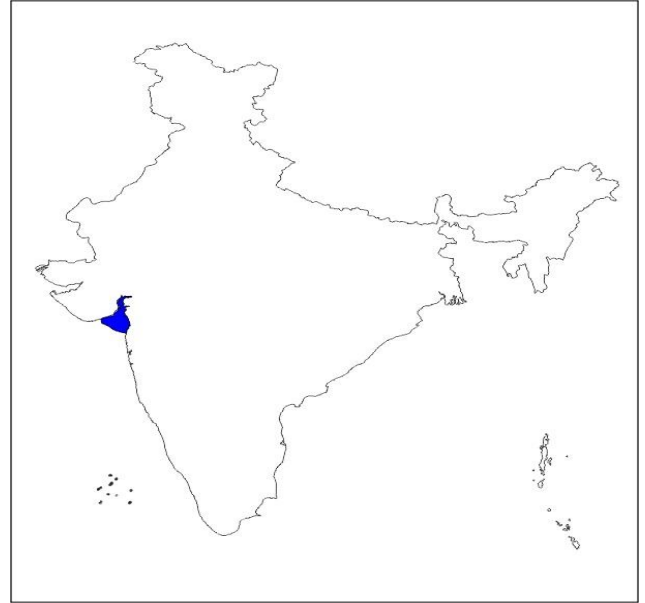
23. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Dhavalagiri
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Gurushikara
- d) **K2**



24. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Gulf of Mannar
- b) Gulf of Kuch
- c) Palk Strait
- d) Gulf of Khambhat**



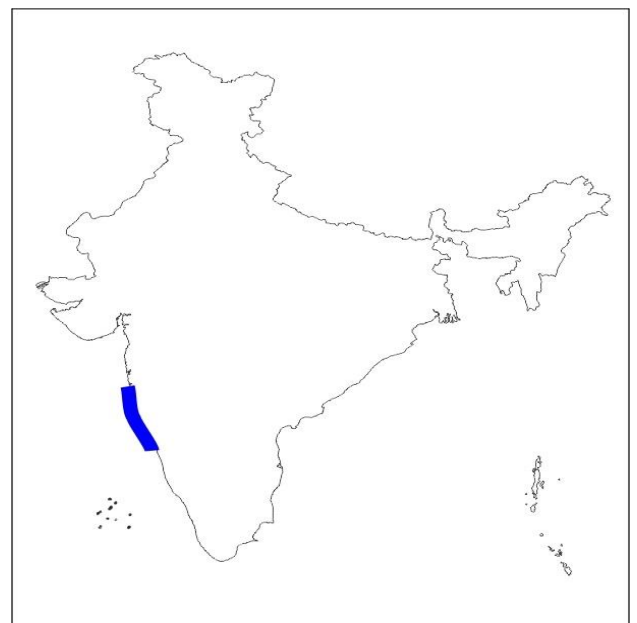
25. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Chotanagpur plateau
- b) Malva plateau**
- c) Deccan plateau
- d) middle plateau



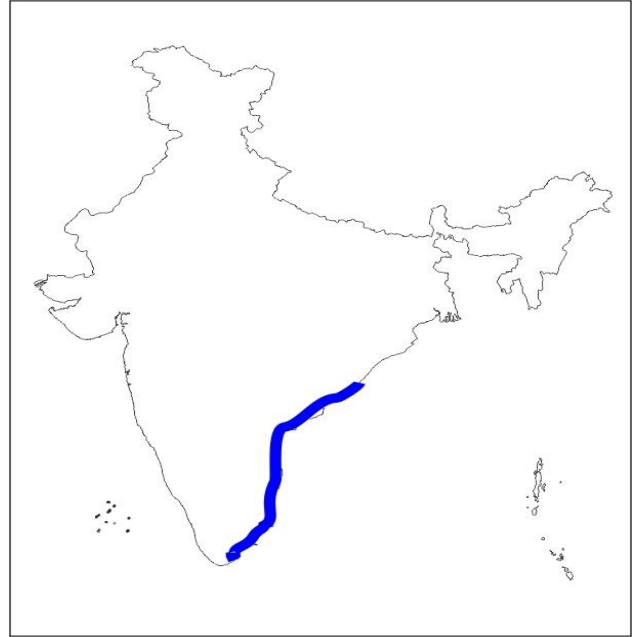
26. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast**
- b) Malbar Coast
- c) Canara Coast
- d) Coromandel Coast



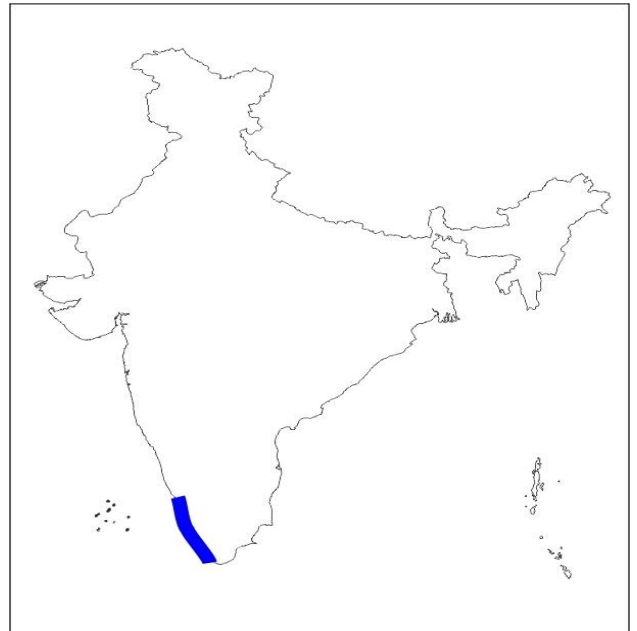
27. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Malbar Coast
- c) Circar Coast
- d) Coromandel Coast**



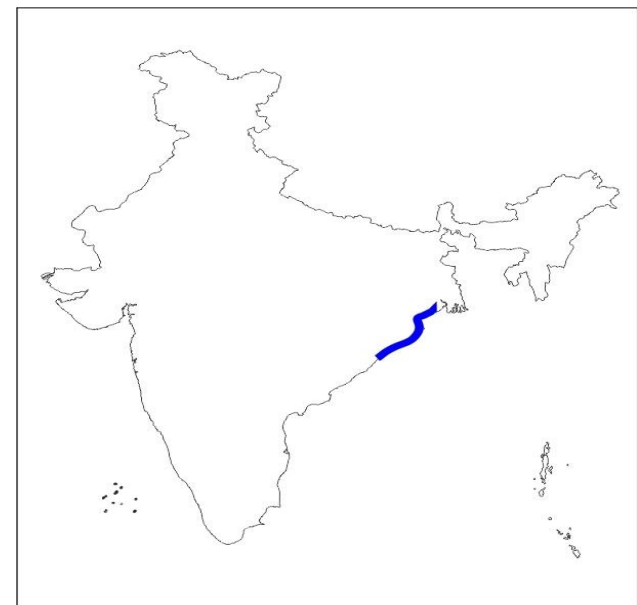
28. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Malbar Coast**
- c) Circar Coast
- d) Coromandel Coast



29. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Malbar Coast
- c) Northern Circar/ Utkal Coast**
- d) Coromandel Coast



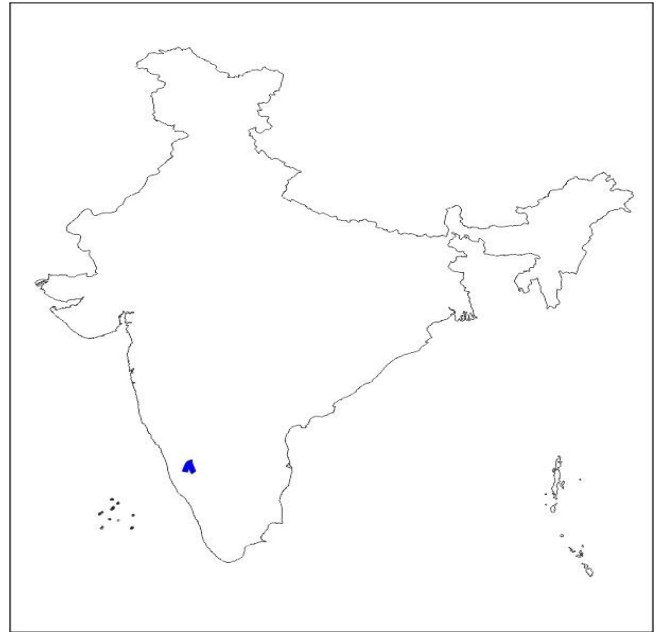
30. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

a) **Mullayyanagiri**

b) Murmakonda

c) Neelagiri

d) Annaimudi



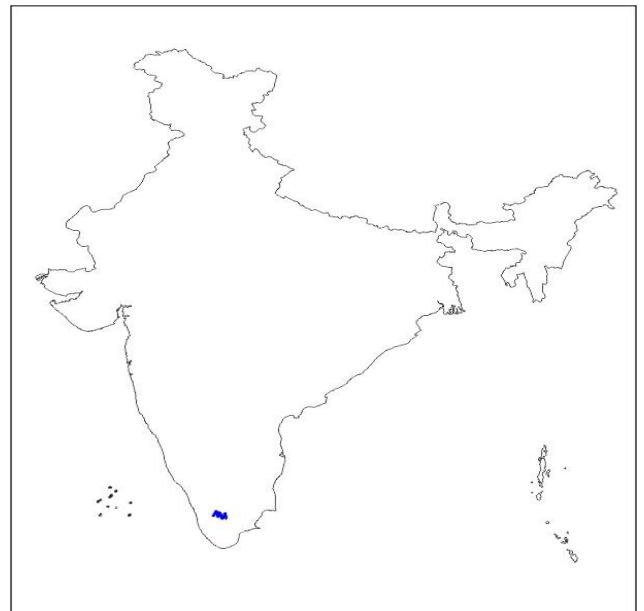
31. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

a) Mullayyanagiri

b) Murmakonda

c) **Neelagiri**

d) Annaimudi



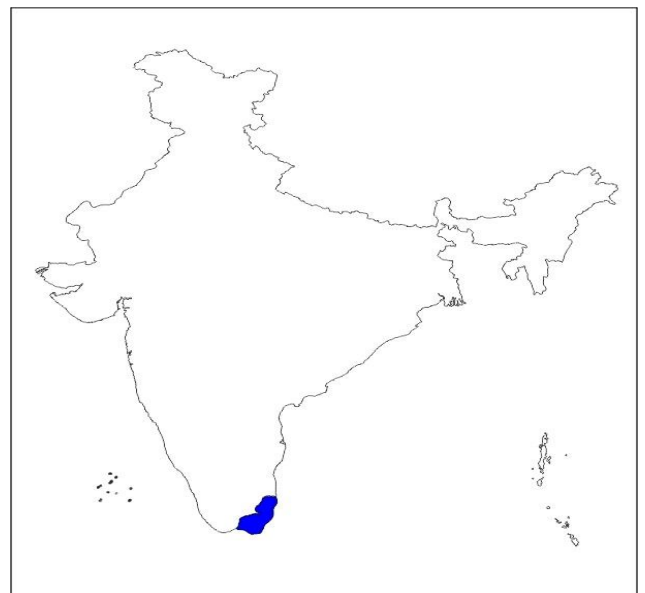
32. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

a) **Gulf of Mannar**

b) Gulf of Kuch

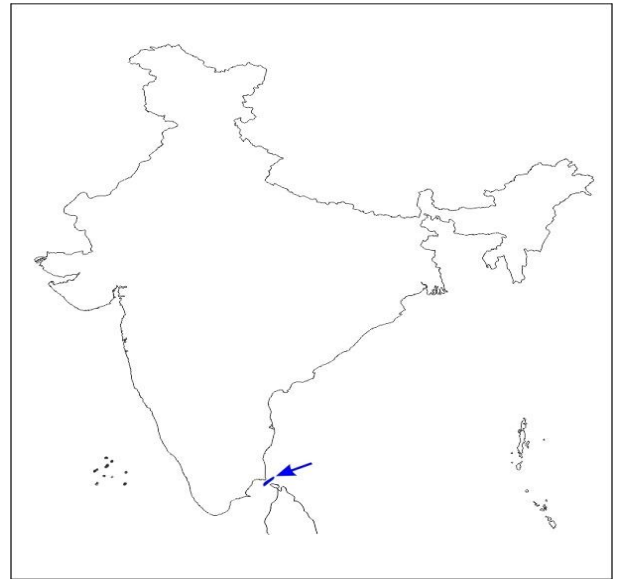
c) Palk Strait

d) Gulf of Khambhat



33. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Gulf of Mannar
- b) Gulf of Kuch
- c) **Palk Strait**
- d) Gulf of Khambhat



II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The Greater Himalayas are also known as _____ (Himadri)
2. The lesser Himalaya are also known as _____ (Himachal)
3. In south India is the highest peak _____ (Anamudi)
4. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills _____ (Nilgiri)
5. The Northern Great plain is made up of soil _____ (alluvial soil)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the Physiographic Divisions of India.

The Northern Mountains
The Northern Great plains
The Peninsular Plateau
The Coastal Plains and Islands

2. Write the extent of The Northern Mountains

In India they extend from the Indus gorge in the west to the Brahmaputra gorge in the east

3. Mention the three parallel ranges the Himalayas.

Greater Himalayas

Lesser Himalayas

Siwalik hills

4. Which are the inner most, continuous and highest ranges of Himalayas?

The Greater Himalayas are the inner most, continuous and highest ranges.

5. Which is the highest peak in the world?

Mt. Everest (8848mts) is the highest peak in the world.

6. Mention the peaks of The Greater Himalayas.

Mt. Everest

Kanchanjunga

Makulu

Dhaulagiri

Manaslu

Nandadevi

7. Why is the Greater Himalayas are called „Himadri“?

As the Greater Himalayas are covered with snow throughout the year, these ranges are called “Himadri”.

8. Mention the glaciers of The Greater Himalayas

Gangotri

Yamunotri

9. Mention the Peaks of the Greater Himalayas

Burzil

Lozi-la

Shipkila

10. What are Trans-Himalayas?

The mountains lying to the north west of the Himadri are called Trans- Himalayas

11. Which is the highest peak in India?

K2 or Mt. Godwin Austin is the highest peak in India.

12. What is the other name of The Lesser Himalayas?

Himachal

13. Mention the parallel ranges in the lesser Himalayas.

Pirpanjal

the Dhauladhar

the Naga Tibba

The Mussorie

The Mahabharat

The Darjeeling

14. Mention the valleys of the lesser Himalayas.

Kashmir valley

Kangra valley

Kulu valley

15. Mention hill stations of the lesser Himalayas.

Shimla

Ranikhet

Mussorie

Nainital

Darjeeling

16. Which are the outer most ranges or foot hills of the main Himalayas?

The Siwalik Hills are the outer most ranges or foot hills of the main Himalayas.

17. What is the other name of the Siwalik Hills?

The other name of the Siwalik Hills Outer Himalayas.

18. What are Doons? Give example.

The Siwalik Hills have flat-bottom, structured valleys, which are known as Doons. Eg. Dehradun.

19. Which is the largest physical divisions of India?

The Peninsular Plateau is the largest physical divisions of India.

20. Which is the oldest fold mountain?

The Aravali range is the oldest fold mountain

21. Which is the highest peak on the Abu hills of the Aravali range?

Guru Shikhar is the highest peak on the Abu hills of the Aravali range

23. What is the other name of The Western Ghats?

Sahyadris

24. Which is the highest peak in South India?

Anamudi is the highest peak in South India

25. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?

The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Armakonda.

26. Where does The Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats?

The Eastern Ghats joins the Western Ghats at Niligiri hills

27. How are The Lakshadweep islands formed?

The Lakshadweep islands are formed by corals

28. Mention the two parts of The Eastern Coastal Plain.

Northern Circar

Coromandal coast

29. Mention three parts of The Western Coastal Plain.

The Konkan coast

The Karnataka coast

The Malabar coast