**GRADE - IX**

**CHAPTER- II PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA.**

**QUESTION TYPE- ASSERTION & REASON & CASE-BASE**

**DIFFICULTY LEVEL- EASY TO MODERATE**

**1.Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the code given below:**

**Assertion (A):** All rivers originating from the Himalayas are perennial.

**Reason (R):** Himalayas receive much of their precipitation from South-Western monsoon.

Code:

A. Both (A) and (B) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. Both (A) and (B) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D. (A) is the false, but (R) is true.

**2.Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the code given below:**

**Assertion (A):** Himalaya is a mountain range located in Asia, segregating the Tibetan Plateau from the Indian subcontinent.

**Reason (R):** The Himalayan mountain range broadly includes the Hindu Kush, the Karakoram and other small mountain ranges that branch out from the Pamir Knot.

Code:

A. Both (A) and (B) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. Both (A) and (B) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D. (A) is the false, but (R) is true.

**3. Consider the following statements**

1. Khadar is old alluvial deposits south of tarai belt.  
2. Bhangar is new alluvial deposits south of Tarai belt.

**Select the correct answer from the following codes**

a. Only 1  
b. Only 2  
c. Both 1 and 2  
d. Neither 1 nor 2

**4. Which of the following is/are true about peninsular plateau?**

1. Elevation of plateau is from west to east.  
2. It is the oldest and most stable landmass of India.  
3. It is characterised by presence of black soil in western and north western part of India.

**Select the correct answer from the following codes**

a.Only 1  
b.Only 1 and 2  
c.Only 2 and 3  
d.1,2 and 3

**5. Consider the following statements**  
  
1. Peninsular plateau has hardily undergone upliftment and submergence.  
2. North western part of plateau has complex relief of ravines and gorges.

**Select the correct answer from the following codes**

a. Only 1  
b. Only 2  
c. Both 1 and 2  
d. Neither 1 nor 2

**6. Consider the following statements**  
  
1. Deccan plateau is bordered by Delhi ridge in the North West.  
2. Peninsular Plateau is bordered by Maikal range and Mahadeo hills in North.

**Select the correct answer from the following codes**

a. Only 1  
b. Only 2  
c. Both 1 and 2  
d. Neither 1 nor 2

**7. Match the following  
Name                                         Location**i) Punjab Himalaya                 a) Between Kali and Tista  
ii) Kumaon Himalaya              b) Between Satluj and Kali  
iii) Nepal Himalaya                 c) Between Tista and Dihang  
iv) Assam Himalaya                d) Between Indus and Satluj

**a) i- d, ii- b, iii-a, iv-c  
b) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d  
c) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a**

**8. Consider the following statements**

1. Eastern coastal plain does not favour development natural port.  
2. Eastern coastal plain is broader and emergent.

**Select the correct answer from the following codes**

a. Only 1  
b. Only 2  
c. Both 1 and 2  
d. Neither 1 nor 2

9. **Which of the following is/are true about Central Highlands?**

1.  It is Classic example of relict mountains.  
2. It is composed of Metamorphic Rocks.  
3. Most of the tributaries of Yamuna have their origin in Central Highlands.

**Select the correct answer from the following codes**

a.Only 1  
b.Only 1 and 2  
c.Only 2 and 3  
d.1,2 and 3

**10. Consider the following statements  
1. River deltas in eastern ghats cause discontinuous hills  
2. Nilgiri hills connect Western and Eastern Ghats  
  
Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

**a.** Only 1  
**b.** Only 2  
**c.** Both  
**d.** None

**Read the paragraph and answer the following question**

The mountain range that runs along the west coast of peninsular India from Tamil Nadu through Kerala, Karnataka and Goa to Maharashtra is known as the Western Ghats and is well known for its majestic beauty. It is also among the top eight biodiversity hotspots in the world. The Western Ghats host over 400 species and seven distinct vegetation types.

The Western Ghats are often in the news due to constant threat to their biodiversity. Forest cover has declined by up to 50 per cent in parts of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka and the evergreens in Kerala face a threat of extinction. The overall deforestation is reported to have accelerated over recent decades. In the meantime, water distribution remains a contentious issue among states in the region. What has not been understood clearly is just how critical a source of moisture the greenery of the Western Ghats is for some of the water-stressed states.

The Ghats run perpendicular to the moisture-laden south-west monsoon winds gusting in from the Arabian Sea, forcing the winds to climb the mountain range to get over to the other side. This climb leads to an expansion of the winds since pressure decreases with height in the atmosphere and the expansion leads to a cooling and, thus, condensation of the moisture, resulting in annual rainfall ranging from 2,000 mm to nearly 7,800 mm. If you hike in the Ghats during the rainy season and happen to catch one of the break periods in the monsoon, you will see water vapour pouring out of lush green vegetation like steam over a hot cup of coffee.

**Answer the following Question**

Q1- Why has Forest cover declined by up to 50 per cent in parts of Karnataka & Kerela?

1. Deforestation
2. Excessive Rainfall
3. Ecological imbalance
4. All of the above

Q2- The mountain range that runs Tamil Nadu to Maharashtra is known as-

1. Eastern Ghats
2. Himalayas
3. Western Ghats
4. Bhangar belt

Q3- Name one state where tropical rain forests are found :

1. Maharastra
2. Punjab
3. Odisha
4. Kerela

Q4- What kind of crops are found in western ghats?

1. Coffee
2. Grapes
3. Wheat
4. Palms

**FAQ**

1. **The Eastern Ghats are not continuous. Examine the reason**
2. Eastern Ghats are not a continuous chain of mountains. They are broken because most of the rivers (Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna, and Kaveri) are wide when flowing through Eastern Ghats. They spread out forming deltas near the seas.
3. **Why the west flowing rivers of the peninsular India don’t make deltas?**
4. A large number of west flowing rivers in peninsular India flow into the Arabian Sea. The slope of the western Ghats is steep and that is the reason that these rivers have a rapid flow.
5. Due to this, the rivers carry their silt into deep sea. At the same time, the Narmada and Tapti rivers flow via the rift valleys and while doing so the eroded material carried by them gets deposited in the fractures of the fault zones.

### Longitudinal dunes

* Formed parallel to the wind movement. The windward slope of the dune is gentle whereas the leeward side is steep. These dunes are commonly found at the heart of trade-wind deserts like the Sahara, Australian, Libyan, South African and Thar deserts.

### Transverse dunes

* Dunes deposited perpendicular (transverse) to the prevailing wind direction.

### Barchans

* Crescent shaped dunes. The windward side is convex whereas the leeward side is concave and steep.