

Chapter- 2

The Physical Division of India

WORKSHEET**Multiple Choice Questions:**

Q1. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

- (a) Coast
- (b) Peninsula
- (c) Island
- (d) None of the above

Q2. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as

- (a) Himachal
- (b) Purvachal
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) None of the above

Q3. The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as

- (a) Coromandel
- (b) Kannad
- (c) Konkan
- (d) Northern Circar

Q4. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- (a) Anai Mudi
- (b) Mahendragiri
- (c) Kanchenjunga
- (d) Khasi

Answer the following questions:

Q1. What are tectonic plates?

Q2. Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwana land?

Q3. What is Bhabar?

Q4. Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south.

Q5. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?

Q6. Name the island group of India having coral origin.

Q7. Distinguish between:

- (a) **Converging and diverging tectonic plates**
- (b) **Bhangar and Khadar**
- (c) **Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats**

Q8. Describe how the Himalayas were formed.

Q9. Which are the major physiographical divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.

Q10. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Q11. Write short notes on the following:

- (a) **The Indian Desert**
- (b) **The Central Highlands**
- (c) **The Island groups of India**

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