

3.10.2021

HOMWORK

Q10. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as -

Ans: (c) Peninsula

Q11. Which of the following divisions of India has the oldest landmass?

Ans: (c) The Peninsular Plateau

Q12. The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?

Ans: (b) Gondwanaland

Q13. Q17. Geologically which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be

one of the most stable land blocks?

Ans: (C) The Peninsular Plateau

Q18. From the point of geology which of the following physiographic divisions of India is considered to be an unstable zone?

Ans: (a) The Himalayan Mountains

Q19. Which of the following are young-fold mountains?

Ans: (c) The Himalayas

Q20. Which of the following physical features forms a natural barrier to the north of India?

Ans: (d) The Himalayas

Q21. The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northern-most range?

Ans: (a) The Himadri

Q22. Which part of the Himalayas is perennially snowbound?

Ans: (a) Great Himalayas or Himadri

Q23. Which of the following is the highest peak in India?

Ans: (b) Kanchenjunga

Q24. Which of the following is not a mountain pass in the Great Himalayas?

Ans: (c) Khyber pass

Q25. What are Lesser Himalayas known as?

Ans: (b) Himachal

Q26. Which of the following ranges are not part of the Lesser Himalayas or the Himachal?

Ans: (d) Karakoram

Q27. In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

Ans: (b) The Himachal

Q28. Which of the following ranges of the Himalayas are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers?

Ans: (c) The Shivaliks

Q29. The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as

Ans: (d) Duns

Q30. From west to east, the divisions of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as

Ans: (b) Kumaon Himalayas

Himalayas

Q21. Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats?

Ans: (b) Javadi Hills and Sheshay Hills

nges
and

Q22. Which islands of India are called Coral Islands?

Ans: (a) Lakshadweep

Q23. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is:

Ans: (b) Pass

Q24. The wet and swampy belt of the Northern Region is known locally as:

Ans: (b) Terai

ions
d

Q34. (A): Although only the southern part of India lies in tropical region, the whole of India has tropical climate.

(R): Himalaya mountain

ranges protect it from the northerly cold winds.

Ans:- (A) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) explains (A)

Q 35. If the Prime Minister of India is addressing the nation from Aizawl, he is in which state?

Ans:- (a) Mizoram

Q 36. A frog in its ~~its~~ first jump from the equator reaches $1^{\circ}4'N$ latitude, in the second jump reaches $2^{\circ}4'N$ and in its third jump reaches $3^{\circ}4'N$ and so on. In how many jumps the frog will reach Kanyakumari?

Ans:- (D) Eight jumps

Q 37. (A): India's contacts with the world have continued through ages and have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times

(R): The various passes ~~are~~ across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers.

Ans: (a) Both ~~A~~ A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q38. (A): Total length of the coastline of the mainland of India, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 15,200 km.

(R): No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.

Ans: (d) A is false but R is true

Q39.

Ans: (c) IST, Bhutan, Meghalaya, Gulf of Mannar