

Physical Features of India

Assignment No. 2

Multiple Choice Type Questions:

- Q1. The land mass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as:
a) Coast b) Island c) Peninsula 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) Uttaranchal c) Purvanchal d) None of the above
- Q3. The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as:
a) Coromandal b) Konkan c) Kannad d) Northern Circar
- Q4. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is:
a) Anai Mudi b) Kanchanjunga c) Manendragiri d) Khasi
- Q5. Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhya ranges?
a) Chotanagpur b) Malwa c) Peninsular d) None of the above

Answer the following questions in one word:

- Q1. The west coastal strip in the north of Goa is known as.
- Q2. A salt water lake separated from the sea by sand bars and spits.
- Q3. Old landmass made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks and situated in the south of the Tethys Sea.
- Q4. A ring like coral reef which partly or sometimes completely encloses a shallow lagoon.
- Q5. A deposit of sand or mud in a river channel.

Answer the following questions.

- Q1. Describe how the Himalayas were formed.
- Q2. Which two forces are responsible for shaping the present landform features of India?
- Q3. Highlight the characteristics of 'Bhabar'.
- Q4. What do you understand by Terai Region?
- Q5. How was the North Indian plain formed?

Give reasons:

- Q1. Shiwaliks are prone to landslides.
- Q2. The Himalayas are considered as the young fold mountains.

Model:

Prepare a model of a mountain showing leeward side and windward side.