



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: Geography
Chapter 2 Worksheet No:2	Topic: Physical Features of India	Year :2025-26

A) Multiple Choice Questions: -

Q 1	What are Lesser Himalayas known as? (i) Himadri (ii) Purvanchal (iii) Shivaliks (iv) Himachal
Q 2	Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats? (i) Mizo Hills and Patkai Hills (ii) Shevroy Hills and Javadi Hills (iii) Patkai Hills and Naga Hills (iv) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills
Q 3	Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks? (i) The Himalayas (ii) The Northern Plains (iii) The Peninsular Plateau (iv) The Coastal Plains
Q 4	Which of the following is the highest peak in India? (i) Mt. Everest (ii) Nanga Parbat (iii) Kanchenjunga (iv) Nanda devi
Q 5	In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located? (i) The Himadri (ii) The Himachal (iii) The Shivaliks (iv) Purvanchal
Q 6	Which Physiographic divisions represent the loftiest and one of the rugged mountain barriers of the world? (i) The Himalayan Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains (iii) The Peninsular Plateau (iv) The Coastal Plains

B) Very Short Answers: -

Q 1	Name the longitudinal divisions or from the north to south divisions of Himalayas? The longitudinal divisions of Himalayas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Himadri (Greater Himalayas/Inner Himalayas)• The Himachal (Lesser Himalayas)• The Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas/Foothills)
Q 2	How are the Himalayas divided regionally or on the basis of river valleys? Himalayas into the following four divisions on the basis of the river valleys: (i) The Punjab Himalayas: between the Indus and the Sutlej rivers. (ii) The Kumaon Himalayas: between the Satluj and the Kali rivers. (iii) The Nepal Himalaya: between the Kali and the Tista rivers. (iv) The Assam Himalayas: from Tista to Brahmaputra River.
Q 3	Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhya ranges? Malwa plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhya ranges.
Q 4	Which landform feature was a part of Gondwanaland? Peninsular Plateau.
Q 5	What is a doab? The land between two rivers is locally known as the doab.
Q 6	What are riverine islands? "Riverine means anything that is related to rivers. Islands which get formed in the river when the water level drops down is called riverine islands". For Example: The rivers coming from the northern mountains carry alluvium with them and do the depositional work. In the lower course, due to gentle slope, the velocity of the river decreases which results in the formation of riverine islands.
Q 7	Name the island group of India having coral origin. Lakshadweep Islands are composed of small coral islands.
Q 8	Which is the largest river in the Indian Desert? Luni is the only large river in the Indian Desert.
Q 9	What are Barchans? Barchans are crescent shaped dunes that cover larger areas in the desert.
Q 10	Which is the largest salt water lake in India? The Chilika Lake is the largest salt water lake in India. It lies in the state of Orissa, to the south of the Mahanadi delta.

C) Assertion/Reason Questions:

In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R).
Mark the correct choice:

1.	Assertion (A) The Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Ken rivers flow from South-West to North-east. Reason (R) The Central highland slopes from South West to North – East direction. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.
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2.	<p>Assertion (A) The Himalayas form the highest and the rugged mountains in the world.</p> <p>Reason (R) The Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world lying in the Himalayas.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true.</p>
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D) Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

	<p>The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills.</p> <p>One of the distinct features of the peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. This is of volcanic origin hence the rocks are igneous. Actually, these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil.</p> <p>This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the Central Highlands. The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada. The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.</p> <p>i) Describe the composition of the Peninsular plateau.</p> <p>Ans. The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills.</p> <p>ii) Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?</p> <p>Ans. Malwa Plateau.</p> <p>iii) What does the direction of river flow in the Deccan Plateau reveal about its slope?</p> <p>Ans. The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.</p>
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