

**COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS**

**CLASS: IX SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER 2: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**

**PART A**

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region. Barchans (crescent-shaped dunes) cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary. If you visit Jaisalmer, you may go to see a group of barchans.

1. Barchans are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. Coastal plains
3. Crescent-shaped sand dunes
4. Hill ranges
5. Longitudinal dunes
6. Assertion (A*)*: Luni is the only large river in the Indian desert.

Reason (R): Luni drains into the Arabian Sea.

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true, but R is false.
4. A is false, but R is true.
5. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern-most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all prominent Himalayan peaks. The folds of the Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite. It is perennially snow bound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

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

ii) The Himachal  
 iii) The Shivaliks  
 iv) The Purvachal

1. Which of the following are young-fold mountains?  
    i) The Aravali  
    ii) The Nilgiri  
    iii) The Himalayas  
    iv) The Sahyadri
2. Write two characteristics of the Inner Himalayas.
3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal to its East, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.

1. **Name any two divisions of the Northern plains on the basis of relief features.**
2. Mention any two characteristics of the Terai region.

**PART B**

1. Read the following statements and choose the correct option -
2. Andaman and Nicobar islands are volcanic in origin.
3. The Lakshadweep islands are formed due to the coral deposits.
4. I only
5. II only
6. Both
7. None
8. Assertion (A*)*: Deccan trap is a black soil area of peninsular plateau.

Reason (R): Deccan trap is of volcanic origin.

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true, but R is false.
4. A is false, but R is true.
5. From the view point of geology, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form an unstable zone.
6. The Himalayan mountains
7. The Northern Plains
8. The Peninsular Plateau
9. The Indian Desert
10. The Chilika Lake is the largest salt water lake in India. It lies in the state

of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to the south of the Mahanadi delta.

1. West Bengal
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Odisha
4. Kerala

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