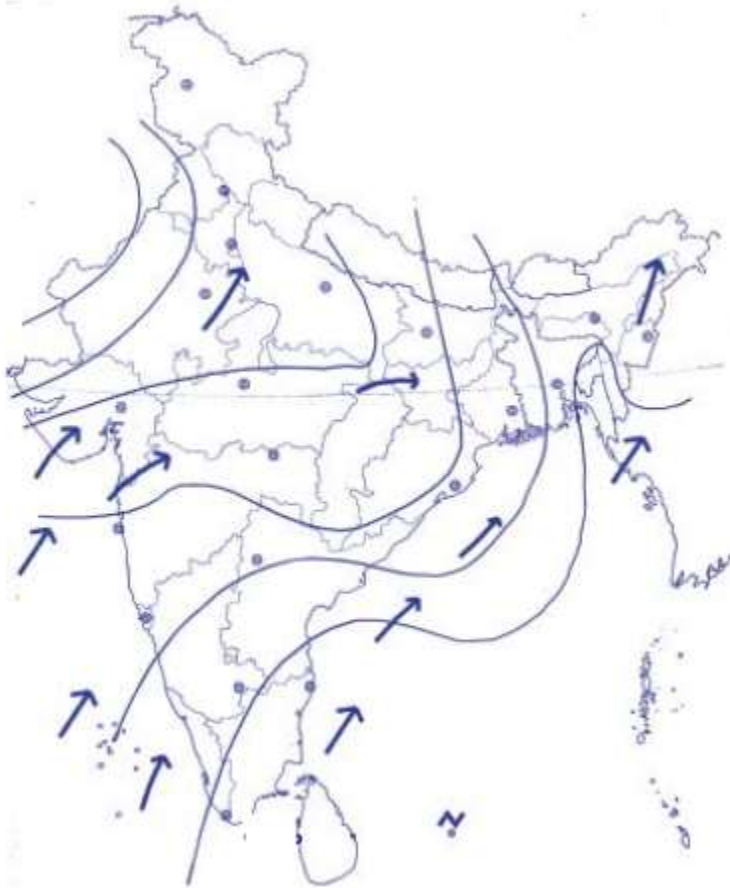


Vyvidhyangalude India

Que 1: The map shows the course of the monsoon winds. Observe the map and prepare a note based on the indicators below. *Marks :(4)*

Indicators



Monsoon season

Characteristics of the wind

Ans: South-west monsoon season

Any two features

Que 2: Which type of soil is mostly found in northern mountain region *Marks :(3)*

Ans: Mountain soil

Que 3: The distribution of rainfall is not uniform throughout India. What are the geographical reasons for this? *Marks :(2)*

Ans: Direction of winds

Location of mountains

Shape of Indian terrain

Moisture content in the winds

Que 4: Which is the geographical division marked as 'A' in the map? Write two features of this region

Marks : (3)



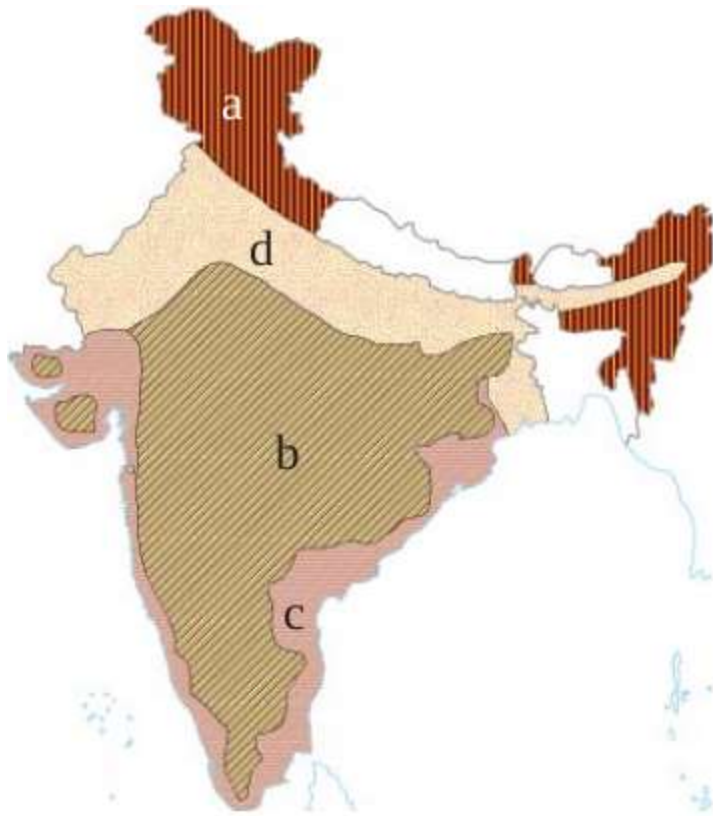
Ans: Peninsular plateau

(any two features)

Que 5: Which are the geographical divisions marked as 'A,B,C,D' in the map?

Write one feature of each region

Marks : (4)



Ans: a. Northern mountain region

b. Peninsular plateau

c. Eastern coastal plain

d. Great plains of the north

Que 6: Describe the characteristics of climatic phenomena in different parts of India during the winter and hot weather seasons. **Marks :(6)**

Ans: Winter

December, January and February: (1) Temperature decreases from south to north (1)

North India experience moderately hot during the day and extreme cold at night.

Hot weather season

In March and April (1), the temperature increases towards the north than in the southern regions (1) due to the lack of ocean proximity.

Que 7: Write down the length, breadth and aerial extent of the Himalayan mountain range.' **Marks :(3)**

Ans: 2400 km.

400 km to the west.,150 km to the east.

5 lakh sq.km.

Que 8: Why is the northern great plain of India known as 'Granary of India'?

Marks :(2)

Ans: Many crops are cultivated, including wheat, maize, paddy, sugarcane, cotton, and pulses.

Que 9: Write down the major soils of India in terms of topography. Marks :(4)

Ans: Northern Highlands -mountain soil, Dark brown or black coloured soil

Northern Great Plains-alluvial soil, desert soil

Peninsular Plateau - Red Soil and Black Soil, Laterite soil

coastal plain-Alluvial soil

Que 10: The following are some of the climatic phenomena experienced in India. In which season do each of them experience? Marks :(3)

A-Western Disturbance

B- Mango showers

C- October heat

Ans: A. Western Disturbances – winter season

b. Mango showers - Summer

c. October heat - North-East monsoon

Que 11: Arrange the information in column B and C in accordance to column A. Marks :(4)

A	B	C
Mahanadi	Kabani	Mahabaleshwar
Godavari	Tel	The Brahmagiri Ranges
Krishna	Sabari	Maikala Ranges
Kaveri	Bhima	Nasik

Ans:

A	B	C
Mahanadi	Tel	Maikala Ranges
Godavari	Sabari	Nasik
Krishna	Bhima	Mahabaleshwar
Kaveri	Kabani	The Brahmagiri Ranges

Que 12: Name the hills included in the eastern highlands. Marks :(4)

Ans: Patkaibum, Naga Hills, Garo, Khasi, Jayantia, Mizo

Que 13: Based on location, subdivision and width factors, compare the western coastal plain and eastern coastal plain of India. **Marks :(6)**

Ans: The western coastal plain

Location - Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.

Subdivisions -Gujarat coastal plain, Konkan coastal plain and Malabar coastal plain.

Width-comparatively narrow

East coastal Plain

Location — Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats

Subdivisions - Coromandel Coastal Plain and Northern Zircar Coastal Plain

Width- comparatively wide

Que 14: Prepare a note on the characteristics of Himalayan rivers **Marks :(3)**

Ans: Extensive catchment area

Intensive erosion

Water transport potential

Que 15: Prepare a description of the Indus and Ganga rivers based on their origin, tributaries and lengths. **Marks :(6)**

Ans: Indus - Manasarovar

Ganga-Gangothri (The Gaumugh Cave)

Indus River - 2280 km (India - 709 km)

River Ganges - About 2500 km

To write at least two tributaries

Indus - tributaries - Jhelum, Chinab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej

Ganga River and tributaries - Yamuna, Gomathi, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi

Que 16: The pairs below are from some of the peninsular rivers in India and their tributaries. Which of these is the wrong pair? **Marks :(1)**

The Peninsula River	The Tributary river
A Godavari	Indravathi
B Krishna	Tungabhadra
C Kaveri	Amravathi
D Narmada	Ib

Ans: Narmada – Ib

Que 17: The mountain range in the southern end of the Himalayas is losing continuity in many places. *Marks :(3)*

A. What is the name of the Himalayan range mentioned in the statement?

B. What is the average height of this division?

C. Write another feature of this division

Ans: A. The Siwalik range

B. Average height 1220 m

C. Broad flat Valleys (Dunes)

Que 18: Choose the soil most suitable for cotton cultivation.

(Black soil, red soil, lateral soil, mountain soil) *Marks :(1)*

Ans: Black soil

Que 19: Which rock type is most abundant in the Deccan Plateau? *Marks :(1)*

Ans: Igneous rocks/basalt

Que 20: Which are the mountain ranges included in the Trans Himalayas ? *Marks :(2)*

Ans: Karakoram, Ladakh and Saskar

Que 21: The peninsular plateau is called the store house of minerals. Why? *Marks :(1)*

Ans: Iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, limestone, etc. are the major minerals found here. Hence mining, and minerals-based industries are the main occupations.

Que 22: Write two examples for local winds blowing in winter. *Marks :(1)*

Ans: Loo, Mango shower

Que 23: Most parts of the state of Rajasthan are desert. Why? *Marks :(1)*

Ans: In the western part of the Northern Great Plains there is very little rainfall.

Que 24: Which is the highest mountain peak in India? *Marks :(1)*

Ans: Godwin Austin (Mount K2.)

Que 25: Which is the southernmost point of India? *Marks :(1)*

Ans: Indira Point

Que 26: Choose the capital of Lakshadweep.

(Kavarathi, Port Blair, Agathi, Minicoy) *Marks :(1)*

Ans: - Kavarathi

Que 27: Which is the longest river in Indian Peninsula? Marks :(1)

Ans: Godavari

Que 28: Which is the highest peak in the peninsular plateau? Marks :(1)

Ans: Anamudi

Que 29: What is the cause of winter rains in Punjab? What is the agricultural significance of this rainfall in India? Marks :(3)

Ans: Western disturbance

Winter Rainfall in the Northern great plain, particularly in Punjab

These rains are very useful for winter crops

Que 30: Analyse the role of jet streams in bringing the western disturbance to India. Marks :(2)

Ans: Jet streams play an important role in bringing the Western disturbance into India

The jet stream are the upper air winds in the troposphere.

Que 31: What are the major soils found in the peninsular plateau? Marks :(3)

Ans: Black Soil / Cotton Soil

Red soil

Laterite

Que 32: Explain Marks :(3)

(i)The western disturbance

(ii) The October heat

Ans: (i) Western Disturbance is characteristic of winter (1)

During the winter, the intense low pressure that forms over the Mediterranean Sea moves eastward and reaches India. (1)

Causing winter rains in Punjab. (1)

(ii) October is hot during the north-east monsoon season.

The whole of India experiences a high temperature and humidity during the months of October to November, which heats up the daytime October heat. (1)

Que 33: Prepare a note comparing the summer and winter seasons? Marks :(3)

Ans: Summer -

March, April and May are experienced in India,

The Sun is over the northern hemisphere

The local winds Loo and the Mango showers blow during this period

Winter-

December-January and February are experienced in India,

The Sun is over the southern hemisphere

The influence of the western disturbance to India.

Que 34: List out the seasons in India Marks :(2)

Ans: Winter season ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Summer season ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Southwest Monsoon ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Northeast Monsoon ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Que 35: What are the factors influencing the climate of India? Marks :(3)

Ans: Latitude

Physiography

Nearness to ocean

Altitude

Latitude

Physiography

Nearness to ocean

Altitude

Que 36: Where is the only volcano in India situated ? Marks :(1)

Ans: The Barren Island(Andaman and Nicobar islands)

Que 37: Compare the Peninsular rivers and the Himalayan rivers Marks :(6)

Ans: Himalayan rivers

- Originating from the Himalayan Mountain ranges.
- Extensive catchment area
- Intensive erosion
- Create gorges in the mountain region and take meandering course in the plains
- High irrigation potential
- Navigable along the plains

Peninsular rivers

- Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau.

- Comparatively smaller catchment area
- Intensity of erosion is less
- Do not create deep valleys due to hard and resistant rocks
- Less irrigation potential
- Navigation potential is low

Que 38: which type of soil is seen in the northern mountain ranges? Marks :(1)

Ans: mountain soil

Que 39: Broad flat valleys seen along the Siwaliks ranges are called: Marks :(1)

Ans: Duns

Que 40: Which mountain range is situated in the southernmost part of the Himalayas? Write any three features of this mountain range. Marks :(4)

Ans: Siwalik

Situated to the south of the Himachal.

Average height 1220 m

The Himalayan rivers run across this mountain range and are losing continuity in many places.

Long and wide valleys are found. These are called duns

Que 41: How much does the northern mountain region influences in shaping the climate and life of India? Explain. Marks :(5)

Ans: Have been protecting us from foreign invasions from the north since ancient times.

Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India.

Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter.

Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna.

Source region of rivers.

Que 42: Describe the characteristics of South-West Monsoon in India. Marks :(5)

Ans: Two branches - the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal

Arabyan Sea Branch

By the beginning of June, the Arabian Sea has been raining in Kerala. Presence of Western Ghats. Subsequently, it rains in Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat, and as the wind enters Rajasthan, the rainfall is significantly reduced as it passes parallel to the Aravalli Ranges.

Bay of Bengal Branch

The Eastern Mountains area receives good rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch.
The Bay of Bengal branch gives good amount of rainfall to eastern mountain region.
Along the Northern Plain the amount of rainfall decreases towards the west.