

Worksheet

Our India- Physical Features

MCQs

Question 1: What is the height of the Mount Everest?

- (a) 8,848 m
- (b) 9,849 m
- (c) 8,850 m
- (d) 8,855 m

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option A

Mount Everest is Earth's highest mountain above sea level, located in the Mahalangur Himal sub-range of the Himalayas. The new height is 8,848.86m (29,032 ft).

Question 2: Which is the highest peak in India?

- (a) Mount Everest
- (b) Godwin Austin
- (c) Nanda Devi
- (d) Kanchenjunga

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option D

- This mountain is also spelled as Kangchenjunga.
- Kanchenjunga is the 3rd highest mountain peak in the world.
- Elevation of Kanchenjunga is 8,586 metres.
- Kanchenjunga lies between Indian state of Sikkim and Nepal.

Question 3: Which piece of land is surrounded by water on all sides?

- (a) Peninsula
- (b) Island

(c) Delta

(d) Basin

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option B

A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island. A group of islands is called an archipelago.

Question 4: What is the shape of the Southern plateau?

(a) Round in shape

(b) Square in shape

(c) Triangular in shape

(d) Rectangular

Correct Answer is Option C

The Deccan Plateau is triangular in shape and it lies in western and southern India. It passes through almost eight Indian states: Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Between the two mountain ranges of the eastern and western ghats lie the plateau.

Fill in the blanks

Question 5:

- Kanchenjunga is the highest peak in India, situated in the state of Sikkim.
- Himalayas is the highest mountain range in the world.
- Land that has water on all sides is called an Island.

Tips:

- Kanchenjunga is the 3rd highest mountain peak in the world. Elevation of Kanchenjunga is 8,586 metres. Kanchenjunga lies between Indian state of Sikkim and Nepal.
- The Himalaya is the world's highest mountain range home to all fourteen peaks over 8,000m including Everest and K2.
- A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island.

Answer the following questions

Question 6: Why is life so difficult in desert regions?

Answer: It is difficult to survive in desert because there is less of water with more heat.

Question 7: What is a basin?

Answer: A basin is a region drained by a river and its tributaries.

Question 8: Describe the coastal plains of India.

Answer: Our country has a very long coastline (about 6000 km) that surrounds the peninsular plateau.

The Coastal Plain is the narrow strip of plain which lies between the sea and the Ghats (Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats).

Question 9: Write a short note on the island groups of India.

Answer: India has two groups of islands. The Lakshadweep Islands lie in the Arabian Sea, to the southwest of the mainland. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, to the southeast of the mainland. Lakshadweep is composed of small coral islands.

Question 10: What is a peninsula?

Answer: A Peninsula is any landmass which is surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side. India is called as Peninsula because it is surrounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east.

Match the following**Question 11:**

Column A	Column B
1. Northern mountain	(a) Gangetic Plains
2. Western desert	(b) Andaman and Nicobar
3. Northern plains	(c) Himalayas
4. Islands	(d) Thar Desert

- c

The Himalayan Mountains form the northern mountain region of India. They are the highest mountain ranges in the world.

- d

The Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is a large, arid region in the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent

- a

The Indus–Ganga plains, also known as the "Great Plains", are large floodplains of the Indus, Ganga and the Brahmaputra river systems. They run parallel to the Himalaya mountains, from Jammu and Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the west to Assam in the east and draining most of Northern and Eastern India.

- b

Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a union territory of India consisting of 572 islands, of which 38 are inhabited, at the junction of the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea

True & False

Question 12:

- An island is a flat area covered with a thick sheet of loose sand. **(False)**
- A desert is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. **(False)**
- The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert is located in the north-western part of India. **(True)**

Tips:

- Island, any area of land smaller than a continent and entirely surrounded by water. Islands may occur in oceans, seas, lakes, or rivers. A group of islands is called an archipelago.
- A desert is a barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and, consequently, living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life.
- Thar Desert, also called Great Indian Desert, arid region of rolling sand hills on the Indian subcontinent. It is located partly in Rajasthan state, northwestern India, and partly in Punjab and Sindh (Sind) provinces, eastern Pakistan.