

UNIT- 1- INDIA-LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

I. Answer in brief

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
2. Give the importance of IST.
3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.
4. State the west following rivers of India.
5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.
6. India is a subcontinent-Justify.
7. Write about India's land and Water Frontiers.
8. Write about the Location and Extent of India.
9. What are the major physiographic divisions of India?
10. Write a short note on Western Ghats.

II. Answer in a paragraph

1. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.
2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.
3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.

III. Map exercises

Mark the following in the outline map of India.

1. **Major mountain ranges** – Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Aravalli, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
2. **Major rivers** – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.
3. **Major plateaus** – Malwa, Chotanagpur, Deccan.

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IV. Give Reasons.

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains.
2. North Indian Rivers are perennial.
3. Chottanagpur Plateau is rich in mineral resources.
4. The great Indian desert is called Marusthali.
5. The Eastern states are called seven sisters.
6. The river Godavari is often referred as Vridha Ganga.

V. Distinguish between the following

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.
2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
3. Himadri and Himachal.
4. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.