

Physical Features of India Class 9 Important Questions Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Which are the two main causes of rock displacement?

Answer:

Folding, faulting and volcanic activity.

Question 2.

Mention the three types of plate movements.

Answer:

- Convergent,
- Divergent,
- Transform.

Question 3.

Name any four factors which are responsible for creating and modifying the relief to its present form.

Answer:

- Weathering,
- Erosion,
- Deposition,
- Geological activities like earthquake, volcanic eruption etc.

Question 4.

What is convergent boundary?

Answer:

It is a boundary which is formed due to the movement of plates towards each other.

What is transformed boundary?

Answer:

It is a boundary which is formed when two plates move horizontally passing each other.

Question 6.

What is divergent boundary?

Answer:

It is a boundary which is formed when two plates move away from each other.

Question 7.

What was the Gondwanaland?

Answer:

It was an ancient super continent located in southern hemisphere which included the present day South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica.

Question 8.

Which continents of today were part of the Gondwanaland?

Answer:

- South America,
- Africa,
- Australia,
- Asia.

Question 9.

What is Khadar?

Answer:

The younger alluvium of the flood plains is known as the Khadar.

Question 10.

Name some of the depositional features formed by the rivers in the plain.

Answer:

Question 11.

What is distributary?

Answer:

The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries. For example, Hoogly, Meghna is a distributary of river Ganga.

Question 12.

What is meant by doab?

Answer:

The land between two rivers is locally known as the doab.

Question 13.

What is the Terai Zone?

Answer:

It is a zone next to the Bhabar zone which is wet and marshy. It has a thick forest cover and a variety of wildlife.

Question 14.

What is a Bhangar? HOTS

Answer:

The older alluvium soil of the northern plains is called the Bhangar.

Question 15.

Name the part of the Himalayas lying between the Indus and Satluj rivers.

Answer:

Punjab Himalayas lies between the Indus and Su'tluj rivers. From west to east, this is also known as Kashmir Himalaya and Himachal Himalaya respectively.

Question 16.

Name the most continuous range of Himalayas consisting of the lofty peaks.

Answer:

Himadri or Greater or Inner Himalayas.

Question 17.

Name the mountain range which bounds Central Highlands on the north west.

Answer:

Aravalli Hills.

Question 18.

How long are east-west distances covered by the Himalayas?

Answer:

2,400 km.

Question 19.

Which river marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas?

Answer:

The Brahmaputra.

Question 20.

Name the part of the Himalayas lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers.

Answer:

Assam Himalayas.