

Class-8th

Geography, Chapter:-11

A. Multiple choice questions:-

1. The state which does NOT have a common boundary with Nepal is:-
b. Himachal Pradesh
2. The state NOT along the coastline of Bay of Bengal is:-
c. Kerala
3. India does not have a common boundary with:-
b. Sri Lanka
4. Which of the following ranges is NOT in Peninsular India?
c. Zaskar Range
5. Which river is NOT a tributary of the Ganga?
d. Jhelum
6. Of the following rivers which one does NOT flow into the Arabian Sea?
b. Godavari
7. Of the following rivers which one is a perennial river?
d. Kaveri

B. Match the following:-

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nilgiris | (f) Western Ghats |
| 2. Chenab | (a) Indus |
| 3. K2 | (d) Karakoram |
| 4. Shillong | (b) Khasi hills |
| 5. Mount Abu | (c) Aravalli Range |
| 6. Ten Degree Channel | (e) Andaman and Nicobar Islands |

C. Fill in the blanks:-

1. India extends between latitudes 8°4' N and 37°6' N.
2. The Tropic of Cancer divides India into latitudinal halves.
3. The Brahmaputra River is called Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet.
4. The northern part of the western coast is called the Western Ghats.
5. The southernmost tip of the mainland of India is called Kanyakumari.
6. The highest peak in India is K2.

D. Name the following:-

1. The oldest mountain range in India.

Ans. **Aravalli Range.**

2. The water body which separates the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ans. **Ten Degree Channel.**

3. The longest river in peninsular India.

Ans. **Godavari.**

4. The highest range of the Himalayas.

Ans. **Himadri or greater Himalayas.**

5. The longest west-flowing river.

Ans. **Narmada.**

6. The northernmost tip of India.

Ans. **Dafdar in Jammu and Kashmir.**

E. Explain the following:-

1. The Himalayas are important to the people of India.

Ans.1 Himalayas are important to the people of India as follows:-

- i. The massive glaciers and snow fields are sources of many perennial rivers whose waters provide irrigation and hydroelectric power.
- ii. The silt brought down by these rivers has made the Northern Plains very fertile.
- iii. The forested slopes of the mountain are valuable resources of timber and other useful products. They shelter a wide variety of wildlife. The beautiful scenery makes them important for tourism.
- iv. Large variety of mineral resources are available here.

2. The Northern Plains are densely populated.

Ans.2 Plains have large cities and many industries that are able to provide employment opportunities. Hence these plains can support a very dense population.

3. The rivers of Peninsular India are not navigable.

Ans.3 The Rivers of peninsular India are not suitable for navigation as they flow swiftly over the plateaus and highlands, these are seasonal rivers and dry up during summers.

F. Compare the following:-

1. The Eastern and Western Ghats.

Ans1

	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	They are continuous, extending from the Tapi River to Kanyakumari.	They are broken by the valleys of rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal extending from the Mahanadi valley to the Nilgiris.
2.	They are much higher, their average height being around 1200 m, but rising to 2500 m in some parts.	They are much lower with their average height being about 450 m.
3.	They are steep and rise sharply from the narrow western coastal plains.	They have gentle slopes and rise from the much wider eastern coastal plains.

2. The Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers.

Ans.2

Rivers of the Northern Plains	Rivers of Peninsular India
These rivers have their origin in the Himalayas and are fed by rain and melting snows. They are therefore perennial.	These rivers are rain-fed as there is no snow in the highlands of the peninsular plateau. These rivers are seasonal.
These rivers are long, perennial and slow-flowing over the vast plains. They can be used for irrigation as well as navigation.	These rivers cannot be used for irrigation or navigation as they are seasonal and dry up during summers.
These rivers are slow flowing and easy to navigate but are prone to floods.	These rivers are fast flowing and have deep valleys and waterfalls along their courses. They are not navigable, and do not flood.

3. The Eastern coastal plains and the Western coastal plains.

Ans.3 Eastern Coastal Plain is in between the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Eastern Ghats to its West. Western Coastal plain is between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. No deltas formed in Western Coastal plains by small rivers. Western Coastal plain is intersected by mountain ridges.