



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : Geography

ANSWER PAPER

Total Marks : 20

Class : X

3. Physiographic and Drainage

Q. 1 A) Answer the following questions in one sentence (any two).

2

1) Write extend of Himalaya.

Ans.:The Himalayas extend from Pamir knot in Tajikistan to the east. In India, it extends from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.

2) In how many parts of north Indian Plains are divided?

Ans.:Northern plains are divided into two parts.

- 1) East of the Aravalis is the basin of the river Ganga.
- 2) The western part of the North Indian plains is occupied by desert.

3) What is desert or Marustali?

Ans.:The western part of the North Indian plains is occupied by desert. It is also known as there Desert or Marusthali.

B) Complete the sentences by choosing right option.

2

- a) Like, Brazil, India too has **High mountains**
- b) To the foot hills of the Aravalis **Lies the Mewad plateau**

Q.2: Answer the following questions (any 2)

4

1) Write the physiographic division of Brazil?

Ans.: The physiographic division of Brazil are as follows.

- 1) The Highlands
- 2) The coastal region
- 3) The Island groups
- 4) The great Escarpment
- 5) The plains.

2) Explain the characteristics of North Indian plain.

Ans:The characteristics of North Indian plain are as follows :

- 1) The north Indian plain are divided into two parts.
- 2) The part lying to the east of the Aravalis is the basin of river Ganga.
- 3) It slopes eastward.
- 4) The delta of Ganga Bramhputra system known as Suderban.
- 5) The western part occupied by desert known as Marustali.

3) Which are the major water divides of India? Explain with examples.

Ans:1) Water divide is any elevated area such as a mountain or upland which separates two drainage basins.

The western Ghats act as water divide. It separates east following rivers such as Godavari Krishna Mahanadi, A very Vaigai, Pennar which find its way to bay of Bengal From the west following rivers such as Periyar, Damba, Netravati etc which drains into the Arabian sea.

2) The Satpura range south of Narmada right valley lies Satpura, Mahadev hills both determine the direction of the flow of the rivers.

3) The Aravalli water divide trending NNE to SSW separates the Indus basin of north west joined by Sutlaj, Ravi & Jhelum.

4) The Peninsula itself slopes north east and the Vindhyan Scarpland acts as water divide for it Kailas Mansarovar ranges. It descends down the Himalayas & then following the Aravalli Terminates near Udaipur.

Q. 3 : Write notes on following (any three)

6

1) Islands

Ans.: 1) Both countries of marine and coastal islands. 2) Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal are mainly volcanic islands. Hence India and Brazil has different physiographic divisions.

2) The coastal areas of Brazil

Ans.: 1) The coastal area of Brazil being densely populated these rivers attain significance. 2) River Parnaiba and river Itapecura flowing northwards meet the north Atlantic ocean. 3) Coastal area of Brazil consist of most fertile land of Brazil.

3) Himalaya

Ans.: 1) The Himalaya is one of the young mountains in the world, The Himalaya is not a single mountain ranges. in the system. 2) These Mountain ranges are also divided into western Himalayas, central Himalayas and Eastern Himalayas. 3) From south to North Himalayan ranges divided as a) Shivalik b) Lesser Himalaya c) Greater Himalaya. 4) It's most of part consist of sedimentary rocks. 5) It is the origin of many big rivers.

4) Amazon River basin

Ans.: 1) Amazon collects its headwaters from the eastern slopes of Andes mountains in Peru. 2) A dense network of distributaries which is a characteristics feature of river mount areas, is by and large absent in the month of Amazon. 3) Most of the course of the Amazon river is suitable for navigation. 4) Near the mouth of Amazon has width near about 150 km.

Q. 4 : Write geographical reasons (any 2)

4

1) There are few natural parts on the eastern coast of India.

Ans.: The eastern coast borders the Bay of Bengal. Many east flowing rivers using from the Western and Eastern Ghats meet this coast. Because of the gentle Slope of the land, river flow at lower velocities and deposited the sediments brought with them.

2) Sao Francisco is the third important river of Brazil.

Ans.: Sao Francisco is the third important river of Brazil because the entire basin of this river is within Brazil. It occupies the eastern portion of the highlands. The river is harisable for a distance about 250 km in its downstream reaches.

3) There are dissimilarities between eastern and western coast of India.

Ans.: There are dissimilarities between eastern and western coast of India because. The western coast borders the Arabian Sea. It is by and large rocky coast whereas the eastern coast borders the bay of Bengal. It has formed as a result of depositional work of rivers.

Q. 5 : Identify the correct group.

2

a) These rivers of Brazil are north flowing.

Ans.: Jarua Purus - Juruaka.

b) Rivers meeting the Bay of Bengal.

Ans.: Godavari

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