

TEST No. 24

TOPIC: PHYSIOGRAPHY OF INDIA

SUBJECT: INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Explanation:

Question 1
Answer D

Explanation: The highest peak is Anaimudi (2695m) which is highest peak of whole south india.

Question 2
Answer C

Explanation: The nilgiri hills which join the sahyadris near Gudalur rise abruptly to over 2000 m and marks the junction of the western Ghats with Eastern Ghats. Doda Betta and Makurti are important peaks of this area.

Amar Katak is in Maikal Range

Guru Sikhar (1722 m) the highest peak is situated in Mt. Abu in aravali range

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Mt Nanda Devi | 7817 m (in Nepal) |
|---------------|-------------------|

Question 3
Answer B

Explanation: Thalghat and Bhorghat are important passes in the NORTH Sahyadri not in middle

Question 4
Answer D

Explanation: all statements are correct

Question 5
Answer D

Explanation: **The Chotanagpur plateau:** east of baghelkhand the chotanagpur plateau represents the north-eastern projection of the Indian peninsula. It covers an area of over 87 thousand sq km mostly in Jharkhand, northern part of chhatisgarh and purulia district of west Bengal. The son river flows in the north west of the plateau and joins the ganga. The average elevation of the plateau is 700 m above sea level. The chotanagpur plateau virtually consists of a series of plateaus standing at different levels of elevation. The highest general elevation of about 1100 m is in the mid western portion known as the pat lands (high level laterite plateau). From here, the land descends in all directions in a series of steps which are marked by waterfalls across the rivers. The plateau is drained by numerous rivers and streams in different directions and presents a radial drainage pattern. Rivers like the Damodar, the Subarnrakaha, the north Koel, the south Koel and the Barker have developed extensive drainage basins. The Damodar river flows through the middle of this region in a rift valley from west to east. Here are found the godwana coal fields which provide bulk of coal in India.

Question 6

Answer B

Explanation: the Bharner and Kaimur hills are part of the **The Vindhyan range**

Question 7

Answer B

Explanation:

the Vindhya range rises as an escarpment flanking the northern edge of the Narmada trough overlooking the Narmada valley. The general elevation of the Vindhyan range 300 to 650 m and it rarely goes above 700 m.

Question 8

Answer A

Explanation: **The Deccan plateau:** this is the largest unit of peninsular plateau of India covering an area of about five lakh sq km. this triangular plateau is bounded by the satpura and the vindhya in the north west, the mahadev and the maikal in the north, the western Ghats in the west and the eastern ghtas in the east. With an average elevation of 600 m it rises to 1000m in the south but dips to 500m in the north. Its general slope is from west to east which is indicated by the flow of its major rivers like the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the krishana and the Cauvery.