

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
GEOGRAPHY – Physical Features of India



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1. What is Plate Tectonics?

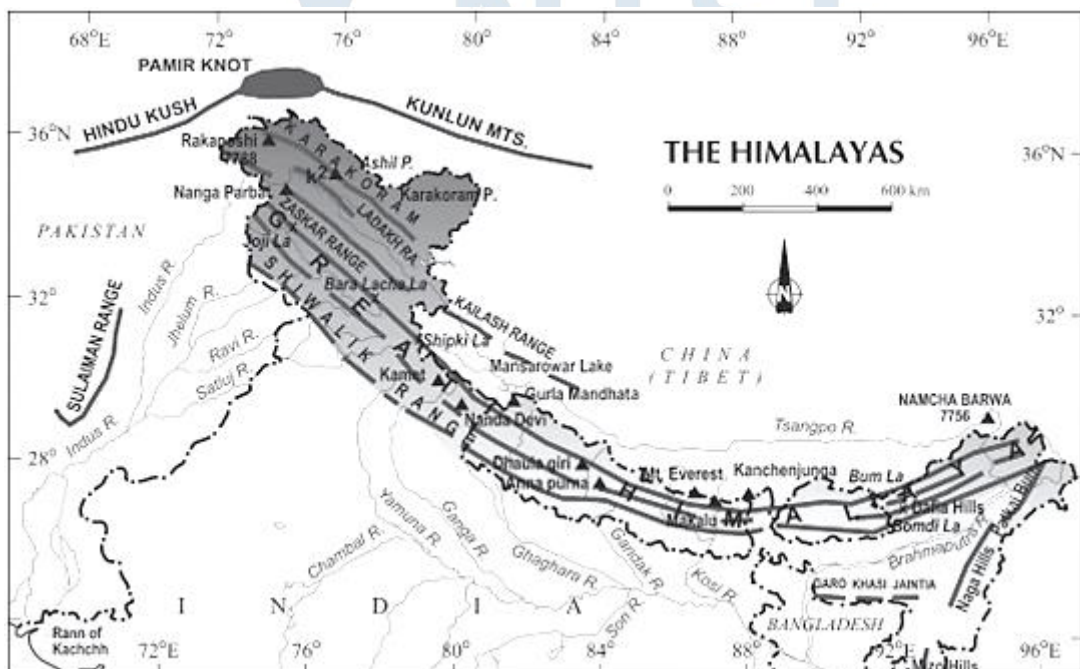
Ans. The concept of Plate Tectonics, developed in the 1960s explains the origin of continents, oceans and other landforms. Plate is a broad segment of lithosphere that floats on the asthenosphere continuously. The concept explains the movement of the crustal plate.

2. Write a note on Corals?

Ans. Coral polyps are short-lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies. They flourish in shallow, mud free and warm waters. They secrete hard rock like substance. The coral secretion and their skeletons form coral deposits in the form of reefs. They are mainly of three kinds: Barrier Reef, Fringing Reef and Atolls. The Great Barrier Reef of Australia is a good example of the first kind of coral reefs.

3. What is the shape and size of the Himalayas?

- Ans.** (a) The Himalayas run in a west –east direction from Indus to Brahmaputra covering 2400km.
(b) They form an arc.
(c) Width of the Himalayas varies from 400km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.
(d) Average height of the Himalayas also varies from about 6000m to 9000m above the sea level.



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4. “Himalayas are the young fold mountains.” Justify the given statement.

- Ans.** (a) Himalayas were formed as result of convergence of plates that further resulted into the folding of sediments from the Tethys Sea. Therefore, they are Fold Mountains.
 (b) Himalayas have conical peaks and deep valleys which indicate that Himalayas are still young.
 (c) Geologists believe that the Height of the Himalayas is still rising.
 (d) The Himalayas are 7 million years old. This time period is considered as very young in the geological time scale.
 Therefore, we can say that the Himalayas are “Young Fold Mountains.”

5. Difference between Diverging and Converging plates?

Ans.

Converging plates	Diverging plates
These plates form the convergent boundary when they move towards each other.	These plates form divergent boundaries when they move away from each other.
The two plates coming together may either collide, or may slide under the other.	The two plates drift away from each other creating a gap between the two.
These plates form mountains.	These plates spread to the ocean floor.
Convergence of plates may result in activities like earthquakes.	Divergence of plates may result in volcanic eruption.
Formation of Himalayas is a result of Convergence of plates.	Formation of Great Atlantic drift is a result of divergence of plates.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by the term “Daob”?
- (A) The region found near sea
 (B) The region or plains lying between two rivers
 (C) The region found between two valleys
 (D) None of these

Ans: (B)

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I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Vipin Sir says about NTSE.

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2. In Indo – Gangetic plains the older alluvium of flood plain is called
(A) Bhangar (B) Khadar (C) Terai (D) Babar

Ans: (A)

3. The Southern part of the ancient supercontinent “Pangea” was known as
(A) Gondwana Land (B) Angaraland (C) Laurasia (D) Eurasia

Ans: (A)

4. Find the odd one out:
(A) Kanchenjunga (B) Nanga Parbat (C) Namcha Barwa (D) AnaMudi

Ans: (D)

5. Which Island of India are called coral Island?

- (A) Lakshadweep
(B) Andman and Nicobar
(C) Both

Ans: (A)

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