

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Physical Features of India

Q1. What are the two parts of the eastern coastal plains?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. Which is the highest peak in Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Q3. What is the Deccan Trap?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q4. What do you mean by the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics'?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Physical Features of India

Q1. What are the two parts of the eastern coastal plains?

Ans. The eastern coastal plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. In the northern part, it is referred to as the Northern Circar, while the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast.

Q2. Which is the highest peak in Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats?

Ans. The highest peaks in Western Ghats include the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres). Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.

Q3. What is the Deccan Trap?

Ans. One of the distinct features of the peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. This is of volcanic origin hence the rocks are igneous. Actually these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil.

Q4. What do you mean by the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics'?

Ans. According to this theory, the crust (upper part) of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates. The movement of the plates results in the building up of stresses within the plates and the continental rocks above, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity.