

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE LUDHIANA

Class- IX Subject - Social Science

Answer key

1. Identify the region in India where young fold mountains exist and contribute to the origin of major rivers like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

- a) Peninsular Plateau
- b) Himalayan Region
- c) Thar Desert.
- d) Coastal Plains

Answer: b) Himalayan Region

2. Match the landforms with their origin.

Column A (Landform)

A. Himalayas

B. Northern Plains

C. Peninsular Plateau

D. Thar Desert

E. Lakshadweep Islands

Column B (Origin)

1. Alluvial deposition

2. Wind deposition

3. Volcanic and igneous activity

4. Tectonic collision

5. Coral origin

Answer: A → 4, B → 1, C → 3, D → 2, E → 5

3. Assertion (A): The Purvanchal hills are considered part of the Himalayas.

Reason (R): These hills are formed by volcanic activity along the eastern coast of India.

Answer: c) A is true, but R is false.

4. Identify two features of the Coastal Plains that make them important for the Indian economy.

Answer: fishing, agriculture, and salt production. Presence of ports facilitates trade and maritime activities.

5. Explain how the physical features of the Himalayan region support both agriculture and water supply in the Northern Plains.

Answer: The Himalayas receive heavy rainfall and have glaciers, which are sources of perennial rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra. These rivers deposit fertile alluvium in the Northern Plains, making the soil suitable for agriculture and ensuring year-round water supply.

6. Compare the Himalayan Mountains and the Peninsular Plateau on the basis of formation, rock type, and geological activity.

Answer: 1. Formation – Himalayas formed by folding of tectonic plates; Plateau formed by breaking of Gondwana land.

2. Rock Type – Himalayas consist of sedimentary rocks; Plateau has igneous and metamorphic rocks.

3. Geological Activity – Himalayas are tectonically active (earthquakes); Plateau is geologically stable.

7. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

India has two major groups of islands – the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are bigger in size, more numerous, and mostly volcanic in origin. They have dense forest cover and strategic importance for India's defence. The Lakshadweep Islands, on the other hand, are small, scattered coral islands with fragile ecosystems. These islands contribute to India's biodiversity, maritime security, and tourism. While both island groups are physically separated from the mainland, they remain integral to India's cultural and ecological diversity.

(i) Which island group is located in the Arabian Sea?

Answer: Lakshadweep Islands

(ii) If a natural disaster hits Barren Island, which Indian region will be directly impacted?

Answer: Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(iii) Why are both island groups considered ecologically and strategically important for India?

Answer: 1. Ecological Importance – They support rich marine biodiversity and unique ecosystems.

2. Strategic Importance – Their location strengthens India's naval presence, helps in monitoring international sea routes, and enhances national security.