5. Tamil Nadu - Physiographic of Tamil Nadu

1. How is Tamil Nadu surrounded?

The hills of the eastern and Western Ghats surround Tamil Nadu to the North West and West, the Bay of Bengal is found to the East and the Indian Ocean to the south.

2. How is the physiographic of Tamil Nadu?

Tamil Nadu has high land which is uneroded, Western Ghats on the west and low lying coastal and river plains on the east.

3. How is Tamil Nadu divided geographically?

The hilly region, the plateau, the plain and the coastline.

4. Where do the Western Ghats enter?

It enters to the Tamil Nadu through Niligiris District and runs up to Kanyakumari district.
5. What are the peaks of Western Ghats?

Doddabetta and Mukuruthi

6. Where do the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats meet up?

At Nilgiri hills

7. What are the two ranges of Palani hills?

Varshanadu and Andipatti

8. What is Shenkottai pass?

The gap between Varshanadu hills and Agathiya malai is called as Shenkottai pass.

9. What are the main passes of Tamil Nadu?

Attur pass in the South and Chengam pass in the north.

10. Name some hill rocks?

- Javadi hills and Elagiri hills in Vellore district
- Shervaryana in Salem District
• Kalvarayan in Villupuram District
• Pachaimalai in Thiruchirapalli District
• Kolli hills in Namakkal District
• Chitteri hills are both in Dharmapuri and Salem Districts
• Gingee hills in Vilupuram District

11. What is the highest hills of eastern ghats?

Shervarayan

12. What is the highest hills of western ghats?

Anaimalai

13. Where do the eastern ghats and western ghats plateau meets?

At Nilgirs

14. What is isolated hill?

Chennimalai of Erode district

15. How long does the coastal plains of Tamil Nadu extends?

To a length of 1000km

16. Which is the second longest beach in the world?

Marina beach , 16km

17. Which beach is famous for its beautiful coastal features?

Rameswaram beach
18. What is called as Cholamandalam plains?

The coastal plains of Thirvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore and Villupuram together is called as cholamandalam plains.

19. How is river plains of Tamil Nadu formed?

It is formed by the rivers Palar, Cheyyar, Pennar and Cellar in the north.

20. What is the northern rivers of Tamil Nadu?

Araniyar, Kotralaiyar, Manimuthar and Thenpennar

21. What are the tributes of Palar?

Cheyyar and agaram

22. In map of Tamil Nadu mark various land forms.