

## 1

## Geographical Diversity of India

## A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The highest mountain range in India is:

i. Aravalli Range ☐

ii. Himalayas ☐

iii. Vindhya Range ☐

iv. Western Ghats ☐

2. The Thar Desert is located in:

i. South-East India ☐

ii. North-West India ☐

iii. North-East India ☐

iv. South-West India ☐

3. The Ganges River originates from the:

i. Yamunotri Glacier ☐

ii. Gangotri Glacier ☐

iii. Siachen Glacier ☐

iv. Satopanth Glacier ☐

4. Which sea lies to the east of India?

i. Arabian Sea ☐

ii. Red Sea ☐

iii. Bay of Bengal ☐

iv. Andaman Sea ☐

5. India is called a 'mini-continent' because of its:

i. Political unity ☐

ii. Geographical and cultural diversity ☐

iii. Forest area ☐

iv. Desert area ☐

## B. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ River is known as the 'lifeline' of northern India.

2. The Peninsular Plateau is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ resources.

3. The Western Ghats run parallel to the \_\_\_\_\_ coast of India.

4. The desert located in India is called the \_\_\_\_\_ Desert.

5. The Himalayas block the cold winds coming from \_\_\_\_\_.

## C. Write True or False.

1. The Vindhya Range separates the Deccan Plateau from the Northern Plains. ☐

2. The Deccan Plateau is a low-lying fertile plain. ☐

3. The Arabian Sea is located to the east of India. ☐

4. Rivers like Ganga and Yamuna originate from the Himalayas.
5. India's geographical diversity has no effect on its climate.

☐  
☐
**D. Match the Following.**

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Himalayas	i. Desert area	1. ____
2. Thar Desert	ii. Coastal plains	2. ____
3. Deccan Plateau	iii. High mountains	3. ____
4. Western Coast	iv. Peninsula region	4. ____
5. Ganges River	v. Gangotri Glacier	5. ____

**E. Short Question Answer. (2-3 sentences)**

1. Why are the Himalayas important for India?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name any two rivers originating from the Himalayas.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the main characteristic of the Northern Plains?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name two important mountain ranges located in southern India.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why is the Deccan Plateau rich in minerals?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Long Question Answer. (5-6 sentences)**

1. Describe how India's physical features show its geographical diversity.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain why India is called a "mini-continent."

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Give One-Word Answers.**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Highest mountain range in India.                    | :- _____ |
| 2. Desert located in India.                            | :- _____ |
| 3. River known as Dakshin Ganga.                       | :- _____ |
| 4. Sea to the west of India.                           | :- _____ |
| 5. Hills located in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala. | :- _____ |

**H. Identify the Picture.**



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Give Examples.**

- |   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. Name two rivers of northern India.                 | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Name two mountain ranges other than the Himalayas. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Name two coastal plains of India.                  | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Name two rivers of southern India.                 | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Name two seas that surround India.                 | _____ | _____ |

# Answer

## A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. ii. Himalayas
2. ii. North-West India
3. ii. Gangotri Glacier
4. iii. Bay of Bengal
5. ii. Geographical and cultural diversity

## B. Fill in the Blanks

1. Ganga
2. Mineral
3. Western
4. Thar
5. Central Asia

## C. True or False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

## D. Match the Following

1. iii. High mountains
2. i. Desert area
3. iv. Peninsula region
4. ii. Coastal plains
5. v. Gangotri Glacier

## E. Short Question Answer

1. The Himalayas protect India from cold winds from Central Asia and are the source of many important rivers.
2. Ganga and Yamuna.
3. The Northern Plains are very fertile and ideal for agriculture.
4. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
5. The Deccan Plateau is made up of old, hard rocks that contain rich mineral deposits.

## F. Long Question Answer

1. India has mountains like the Himalayas, fertile plains like the Northern Plains, dry deserts like the Thar, rich plateaus like the Deccan Plateau, and coastal plains along the seas. This variety shows India's geographical diversity.
2. India is called a mini-continent because it has diverse geographical features such as mountains, rivers, deserts, and plateaus. It also has a variety of cultures, languages, and climates, making it as diverse as a continent.

## G. One-Word Answers

1. Himalayas
2. Thar
3. Godavari
4. Arabian Sea
5. Western Ghats

## H. Identify the Picture

1. Kumbhalgarh Fort
2. Gaumukh

## I. Give Examples

1. Ganga, Yamuna
2. Western Ghats, Vindhya Range
3. Eastern Coastal Plain, Western Coastal Plain
4. Godavari, Krishna
5. Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal