



Grade : VI

Subject : Social science

Chapter: 7. Our Country - India

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple choice questions

- In the east of India, there is the:
a. Indian Ocean b. Arabian Sea c. Pacific Ocean d. Bay of Bengal
- India extends between:
a. 8°N and $37^{\circ}6'\text{N}$ latitudes b. $6^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'\text{N}$ latitudes
c. $68^{\circ}7'\text{N}$ and $97^{\circ}25'\text{E}$ longitudes d. $62^{\circ}2'\text{N}$ and $98^{\circ}27'\text{E}$ longitudes
- The world's highest peaks are located in:
a. Northern Indian plains b. Sahyadris c. Himadri d. Shiwalik
- Which river (s) drain into the Bay of Bengal?
a. Mahanadi and Godavari b. Krishna c. Kaveri d. All of these
- Lakshadweep Islands are located in the:
a. Indian Ocean b. Bay of Bengal c. Arabian Sea d. Pacific Ocean

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (c)
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I. Fill in the blanks

- Distance from Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh is about _____ km.
- _____ countries share land boundaries with India.
- The _____ is the Southern most range.
- The rivers _____ and Tapi flow through the Vindhyas and the Satpuras.
- To the West of the Western Ghats and the East of the Eastern Ghats lie in the _____.



1. 2900	2. Seven	3. Shiwalik	4. Narmada	5. Coastal plains
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I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Triangular in shape	a. Arabian Sea
2. East	b. The Peninsular plateau
3. West	c. Great Himalayas
4. South	d. Bay of Bengal
5. North	e. Indian Ocean

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (e)	5. (c)
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I. State True or False

- India is the third most populous country of the world.
- Lakshadweep islands group was affected by the Tsunami which hit in 2004.
- The Great Indian desert lies to the Western part of India.
- Canda has five time Zones.
- Lakshadweep island are coral islands.

1. False	2. false	3. true	4. false	5. true
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

- What is the total geographical area of India?

3.28 million square kilometres.

- What is the extent of India from

(i) Kashmir to Kanyakumari

(ii) Arunachal Pradesh to Kachchh?



(i) 3200 kms, (ii) 2900 kms

3. Which line divides India into almost two equal halves?

The Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) divides India into almost two equal halves.

4. What is a Peninsula?

A landmass surrounded on three sides by water bodies is known as peninsula.

5. Name two Southern neighbouring countries of India.

Two Southern neighbouring countries of India are:

(i) Sri Lanka, and (ii) Maldives.

6. Which strait separates Sri Lanka from India?

The Palk Strait separates Sri Lanka from India.

7. Name the smallest Indian state in terms of area.

Goa is the smallest Indian state in terms of area.

8. What are alluvial Deposits?

Alluvial deposits are very fine soil brought by rivers and deposited in the river basins.

9. Which two Indian rivers form the largest delta in the world?

River Ganga and Brahmaputra forms the largest delta in the world.

10. Name the coastal plains of India.

The coastal plains of India are:

(i) Western coastal plain, and
(ii) Eastern coastal plain.

11. Where is the Southernmost point of India situated?

Indira Point is the Southernmost point of India, while Kanayakumari is situated at the Southernmost tip of the mainland of India.

12. Name the island neighbours of India

Across the sea to the South, lie our island neighbours-Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait.

13. What is a Tributary?

Tributary is a river or stream which contributes its water to a main river by discharging it into the main river from either side.

14. Name the largest and smallest states of India in terms of area.

Largest state is Rajasthan; and Smallest state is Goa.





15. Name the West wards flowing rivers of India.

The rivers Narmada and Tapi are the only westward flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.

16. By what names do we know the second parallel range of the Himalayas?

The second parallel range of the Himalayas is known as the Himachal Himalayas or middle Himalayas.

17. What is the significance of the great longitudinal extent of India?

Due to the great longitudinal extent of about 29° , there is a wide difference in the local time of the two extremes of India.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which water bodies surround the Indian Peninsula?

The water bodies which surround the Indian Peninsula are:

- (i) In South - The Indian Ocean
- (ii) In East - The Bay of Bengal, and
- (iii) In West - The Arabian Sea.

2. Name the three Himalayan peaks and ranges of the Himalayas.

The three peaks of the Himalayas are:

- (i) Mount Everest,
- (ii) Godwin Austen, and
- (iii) Kanchenjunga.

The three ranges of Himalayas are:

- (i) The Greater Himalayas,
- (ii) The Himachal Range, and
- (iii) The Shiwalik Range.

3. Give a brief account of the Northern Plains of India.

The features of the Northern plains of India are:

- (i) They are formed by the alluvial deposits of rivers and their tributaries.
- (ii) They extend from the Sutlej river in the West to Brahmaputra in the East.

They are divided into three parts:



- (i) Indus Plains
- (ii) Ganga Plains
- (iii) Brahmaputra Plains

4. Give an account of the island groups of India.

Island Groups of India: Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Island are the two main island groups of India.

- (i) Lakshadweep island groups are in the Arabian sea.
- (ii) The southern east point of India is located in the Nicobar island.
- (iii) In the Bay of Bengal, the Andaman and Nicobar island groups are situated.

5. Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?

Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral islands located off the coast of Kerala. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeletons, which grow higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.

6. What is Standard Meridian of India?

$82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ is the Standard Meridian of India. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

7. Why are the Northern Plains very fertile?

The Northern Plains are formed by alluvial deposits. Alluvium is the fertile soil brought down by rivers. So, they are fertile.

8. How is India divided administratively?

For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 29 states and 7 Union Territories. Each state is further sub-divided into districts.

9. Give the characteristics of the Western part of India.

The Great Indian Desert lies in the western part of the country. It is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land. It receives very little rainfall, and thus, has almost negligible vegetation.

10. How has Suez Canal affected the trade and commerce of India in the world?

India is well-connected with South West Asia, Africa and Europe and North and South America through the Suez Canal and Cape of Good Hope. Suez Canal is an international highway of trade and commerce and India gets advantages of this highway, linking East with West.

11. Why is India said to be a country of vast expanse?

India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km. The North-South extent from Kashmir to Kanyakumari is about 3,200 km. the East-West extent from Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh is about 2,900 km. the lofty mountains, the Great



Indian Desert, the Northern Plains, the uneven plateau surface, the coasts and islands present form diverse landforms.

12. Write a note on the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.

- (i) The Ganga and Brahmaputra form the world's largest delta.
- (ii) It is known as Sundarban Delta.
- (iii) It is the fastest growing delta.
- (iv) It is the most fertile delta.

13. Write a short note on the Indian Peninsular plateau.

The Peninsular Plateau:

- (i) Lies to the South of northern plains.
- (ii) It is triangular in shape.
- (iii) It is a region of numerous hill ranges.
- (iv) It is rocky and uneven.

Long Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write a note on the geographical extent of India?

- (i) India is located in northern Hemisphere.
- (ii) The Tropic of Cancer $23^{\circ}30' N$ almost divides India into two equal halves.
- (iii) From South to North, the mainland of India extends between $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6' N$ latitudes.
- (iv) From West to East, India extends between $68^{\circ}7' E$ and $97^{\circ}25' E$ longitudes.
- (v) The Indian Ocean is named after India and is situated in the South of India.
- (vi) Indian Peninsula is surrounded by the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean on three sides.

2. Explain the Physical features of India.

India is marked by a diversity of physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, coasts and islands.

- (i) In the North are the lofty snow-capped Himalayas. 'Him'+ 'alaya' means 'the abode of snow'. The Himalayan Mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges:
 - (a) The northernmost is the Great Himalaya or Himadri. The world's highest peaks are located in this range.



(b) The Middle Himalayas or Himachal lies to the South of Himadri. Many popular hill stations are situated here.

(c) The Shiwalik is the southernmost range.

- (ii) The Northern Indian Plains lie to the South of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. These are formed by alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers-the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation.

3. Distinguish between Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains.

Distinguish between Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains are given below:

Eastern Coastal Plains	Western Coastal Plains
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are broad. 2. They are directed by a number of rivers. 3. The rivers form deltas. 4. They lie between the Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats. 	<p>The are narrow.</p> <p>They are coral in origin.</p> <p>The rivers form estuaries.</p> <p>They lie between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats.</p>

4. Distinguish between Andaman Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

Distinguish between Andaman Islands and Lakshadweep Islands are given below:

Andaman Islands	Lakshadweep Islands
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islands are numerous. 2. They are volcanic in origin. 3. They are in the Bay of Bengal. 4. They are arranged in a linear pattern. 	<p>Islands are few in number.</p> <p>They are coral in origin.</p> <p>They are in the Arabian Sea.</p> <p>They are arranged in a floral pattern.</p>



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