Geographical Diversity of India

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The word “Himalaya” means:
   (a) mountain of fire **(b)** roof of the sea
   (c) land of rivers **(d)** abode of snow

2. Jaisalmer is part of which region of India?
   (a) the islands **(b)** the Ganga plains
   (c) the Thar Desert **(d)** the southern peninsula

3. Which Himalayan range is the range also called the Lower Himalayas?
   (a) Vindhya **(b)** Shivalik **(c)** Himadri **(d)** Himachal

4. Which of these rivers flows into the Arabian Sea?
   (a) Sabarmati **(b)** Ganga **(c)** Krishna **(d)** Mahanadi

5. Majuli belongs to:
   (a) Lakshadweep **(b)** Andaman and Nicobar Islands
   (c) the Maldives **(d)** a river island in the Brahmaputra

6. Where would you find people building warm kath-kuni houses of stone and wood?
   (a) the Ganga plains **(b)** Lakshadweep
   (c) the western Himalayas **(d)** Ladakh

7. In the desert, a family collects rain from a roof of 75 square metres into a taanka. 1 mm of rain on 1 square metre gives 1 litre. How much water can 390 mm of rain give?
   (a) 292,500 litres **(b)** 465 litres **(c)** 29,250 litres **(d)** 30,000 litres

8. Suppose a mountain range rises 9 mm every year. How many centimetres would it rise in 400 years? (10 mm = 1 cm)
   (a) 360 cm **(b)** 3,600 cm **(c)** 36 cm **(d)** 450 cm

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name the five broad regions of India.

10. Name the Himalayan range: (a) the range also called the Greater Himalayas (b) the range also called the Lower Himalayas

11. Into which sea does each river flow? (a) Tapti (b) Ganga

12. Name the region of India each belongs to: (a) Kanpur (b) Ladakh

13. How do people live in each place: (a) Lakshadweep (b) Ladakh

14. A taanka is 3 m long, 2 m wide and 4 m deep. 1 cubic metre holds 1,000 litres. How much water can it hold?

15. One sand dune in the Thar is 90 m high and another is 30 m high. How much taller is the first, and what is the height of the two stacked together?

16. To which island group does each belong? (a) Minicoy (b) Majuli

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain how the Himalayas were formed and why they are still rising.

18. Match each with its region: (a) keeping yaks and growing crops in short summers (b) growing wheat and rice on wide, fertile fields (c) living among mangroves, home of the Royal Bengal Tiger. Choose from: Ladakh; the Ganga plains; the Sundarbans.

19. A desert family's roof is 130 square metres. This year it rained 350 mm. (1 mm on 1 square metre gives 1 litre.) (a) How much water can they collect? (b) If they use 160 litres a day, how many full days will it last? (c) Why is saving rainwater so important in the Thar?

20. On an outline map of India, mark the rivers Ganga, Sabarmati and Tapti. Into which sea does each flow?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) abode of snow**	—
2	**(c) the Thar Desert**	—
3	**(d) Himachal**	—
4	**(a) Sabarmati**	—
5	**(d) a river island in the Brahmaputra**	—
6	**(c) the western Himalayas**	—
7	**(c) 29,250 litres**	75 × 390 = 29,250
8	**(a) 360 cm**	9 × 400 = 3,600 mm = 360 cm
9	**The great mountain zone, the Ganga–Indus plains, the desert, the southern peninsula and the islands.**	—
10	**(a) Himadri (b) Himachal**	—
11	**(a) Arabian Sea (b) Bay of Bengal**	—
12	**(a) the Ganga plains (b) the Himalayan mountain zone**	—
13	**(a) fishing and trading by boat among coral islands (b) keeping yaks and growing crops in short summers**	—
14	**24,000 litres**	3 × 2 × 4 = 24 cubic metres
15	**60 m taller; 120 m together**	90 − 30; 90 + 30
16	**(a) Lakshadweep (b) a river island in the Brahmaputra**	—
17	**India was once part of Gondwana and drifted north, colliding with Asia about 50 million years ago; the crust folded up into the Himalayas. India still pushes into Asia, so they rise a few millimetres a year.**	—
18	**(a) Ladakh (b) the Ganga plains (c) the Sundarbans**	—
19	**(a) 45,500 litres (b) 284 days (c) It rains very little there, so every drop must be stored for the dry months.**	130 × 350; 45,500 ÷ 160
20	**Ganga: Bay of Bengal; Sabarmati: Arabian Sea; Tapti: Arabian Sea**	—

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