

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH

CLASS- VI (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER-7 INDIA- LOCATION, POLITICAL AND PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

TEXTBOOK WORK

***MCQs (Page no. 170)**

1. a
2. b

***MCQs (Page no. 172)**

1. a
2. b

***MCQs (Page no. 173)**

1. b
2. b

EXERCISE

***MCQs**

1. b
2. a

***FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. **Rajasthan** is the largest state in India.
- 2 The snow clad **Himalayas** form the northernmost extent of India.
3. **New Delhi** is the national capital of India.
4. The Karakoram range in Tibet is known as the **Kailash Range**

***MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Thar desert | a) Great Himalayan range (3) |
| 2. Reorganised State | b) alluvium (4) |
| 3. Himadri | c) Uttarakhand (2) |
| 4. Indo Gangetic plains | d) Lake Sambhar (1) |

NOTEBOOK WORK

***MCQs**

1. a
2. b

***SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. Name the five main physical divisions of the Indian subcontinent.

A1. The five main physical divisions of Indian subcontinent are:

- a) The Northern Mountains
- b) The Northern Plains
- c) The Great Indian Desert
- d) The Peninsular Plateaus
- e) The Coastal Plains and Islands

Q2. Name and describe the three distinct ranges of the Himalayas.

A2. The great distant ranges of the Himalayas are:

- a) **The Himadri or the Greater Himalayas** which is the northernmost and has peaks like Mount Everest.
- b) **The Himachal or Middle Himalayas** which lies South of Himadri and has beautiful hill stations.
- c) **The Shiwaliks or the Outer Himalayas** which is the southernmost range of the Himalayas. The average height of this range is less than 1500 meters. It has broad valleys like Dehradun.

Q3. Name the three main river basins of the Northern Plains.

A3. The three main river basins of the Northern Plains are:

- a) Indus Basin
- b) Ganga Basin
- c) Brahmaputra Basin

Q4. Where is the Great Indian Desert situated?

A4. The Great Indian Desert is located in the western part of India.

***LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. Discuss the political and administrative divisions of India.

A1. The Indian Republic has 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Delhi is the national capital of India. The States and the union territories are the administrative units and they are further divided into districts and their tehsils. India shares land boundary with Pakistan, Nepal, Sikkim, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Q2. Briefly discuss the Northern Plains.

A2. The Northern Plains lie to the South of the Himalayas. It is the most extensive and fertile region of India. The plane stretches about 2400 km from Punjab in the West to Assam in the east. Its width varies from 150 to 400 kms. It is the most densely populated region of India. It has three main river basins, i.e., Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Q3. Write down the essential features of the Peninsular Plateau.

A3. The essential features of the peninsula plateau are:

- a) It is the oldest landmass of India
- b) It lies to the South of the Northern Plains
- c) It is triangular in shape and the topography is highly uneven
- d) It is made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks
- e) It has two divisions- the Central Highlands to the north of the Narmada river and the Deccan Plateau to its South
- f) The rivers Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri are important rivers