

Class VII | Social Science (Geography) | Chapter 1: Geographical Diversity of India Session: 2026-27**SECTION A — Multiple Choice Questions****[10 Questions × 1 Mark = 10 Marks]**

1. Arjun lives near a river that floods every monsoon, deposits rich dark soil on his father's farmland, and then drains into the Bay of Bengal. Which river system does Arjun most likely live beside?

- (a) Narmada-Tapti (b) Ganga-Brahmaputra (c) Godavari-Krishna (d) Luni-Banas

2. Priya's geography teacher says: 'This range is so old — nearly 2.5 billion years — that it predates most life on Earth. It also stops a desert from spreading eastward.' Which range is the teacher describing?

- (a) Shivalik Hills (b) Western Ghats (c) Aravalli Hills (d) Eastern Ghats

3. A documentary shows soldiers on the world's highest battlefield. Winter temperatures drop to -30°C , there is almost no rain, and the landscape is nicknamed 'moonland'. Which region is featured?

- (a) Gangetic Plains (b) Meghalaya Plateau (c) Ladakh (d) Sundarbans

4. Raman's science textbook says: 'India was once a neighbour of Africa. Then it broke away and slowly drifted north. About 50 million years ago it collided with another landmass.' What was the result of that collision?

- (a) Formation of the Thar Desert (b) Formation of the Himalayas (c) Formation of the Deccan Plateau (d) Formation of the Gangetic Plains

5. A tourist visits an island that has the ONLY active volcano in India. She reads that the local rocks are of volcanic origin. Which island has she visited?

- (a) Lakshadweep (b) Car Nicobar (c) Barren Island (d) Neil Island

6. Meena reads: 'This word combines hima (snow) and alaya (abode).' She is reading about which mountain range?

- (a) Aravalli (b) Sahyadri (c) Himalaya (d) Vindhya

7. A farmer in Rajasthan scours his steel utensils with sand and reuses every drop of rinse-water for his potted plant. Which traditional practice does his behaviour best represent?

- (a) Multi-cropping (b) Water conservation (c) Kath-kuni construction (d) Jhumming cultivation (taanka/kund)

8. Shreya's atlas shows a triangular peninsula surrounded on three sides by water — the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Bay of Bengal. The interior is a vast highland. What is this region called?

- (a) The Gangetic Plains (b) The Peninsular Plateau (c) The Meghalaya Plateau (d) The Thar Desert

9. A river originates in the Western Ghats, flows from west to east across a large plateau, and finally empties into the Bay of Bengal. It provides water for both farming and hydroelectric power. Which river could this be?

- (a) Narmada (b) Tapti (c) Indus (d) Godavari

10. In 1984, an Indian astronaut spoke to the Prime Minister from outer space and described India as 'Sare jahan se achchha'. He was India's first astronaut. Who was he?

- (a) Sunita Williams (b) Rakesh Sharma (c) Kalpana Chawla (d) Satish Dhawan

SECTION B — Short Answer Questions**[4 Questions × 2 Marks = 8 Marks]**

11. Kavya's mother tells her: 'Our ancestors built houses using local stone and wood — not just to keep warm, but also because this style helps survive small earthquakes.' Name this traditional style of house and identify the region it belongs to.

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12. During a school quiz, Rohan says: 'The Himalayas are called the Water Tower of Asia.' His friend asks why. Give TWO reasons that justify this name.

Total Marks: 40 | Time Allowed: 1.5 Hours | All questions are compulsory

13. Anya notices on a satellite image that there is a heavy concentration of lights in the Gangetic Plains compared to the hilly and desert regions. Give TWO geographical reasons that explain this pattern of human settlement.

14. A student studying the map of India says: 'Two rivers flow westward into the Arabian Sea, while most rivers on the peninsular plateau flow eastward.' Name the two westward-flowing rivers and give ONE reason why most plateau rivers flow east.

SECTION C — Story-Situational Questions

[3 Questions × 3 Marks = 9 Marks]

15. Read the passage and answer:

Tashi lives in a land of rocky valleys, salty lakes, and temperatures that drop far below freezing in winter. His family herds yaks for milk, meat, and wool. His village celebrates the Hemis Festival every year. Ancient monasteries dot the hillsides.

- Identify the region Tashi lives in and name ONE lake famous in that region.
- Why is this region called a 'cold desert' even though people usually associate deserts with heat?
- Name any TWO wild animals that are unique to this region.

16. Imagine you are Ganga — the river! You were born at a glacier in the mountains. As you flowed down, you nourished plains, filled wells, turned turbines, carried boats, and finally merged with the sea, creating a unique delta teeming with tigers and mangroves.

- Name the glacier where Ganga (via Bhagirathi) originates.
- What is the name of the famous delta you form, and which country shares this delta with India?
- Name the famous forest and ONE wildlife species found in this delta.

17. A class is discussing why India is called a 'mini-continent':

Mohan says it is because India has both cold deserts and hot deserts.

Sita says it is because India has mountains, plains, plateaus, coasts, and islands — just like a continent.

Dev says it is because India is nearly as large as Europe.

- Who gives the MOST geographically accurate reason? Support your answer with TWO geographical features.
- Name the FIVE broad regions of India as described in the chapter.
- India is the _____ largest country in the world. (Fill in the blank.)

SECTION D — Case-Based Questions

[2 Case Studies × 4 Marks = 8 Marks]

Passage 1: A Strange Gift from the Sea Millions of years ago, the region now known as Ladakh lay at the bottom of a vast ocean. When the Indian landmass collided with Eurasia about 50 million years ago, the ocean bed was pushed upward and crumpled into folds. The rocks in this region still contain marine fossils — the leftover traces of sea creatures. Over thousands of years, wind and rain eroded the soft sand and clay, sculpting the land into the surreal, moon-like shapes you see today. In sharp contrast, just a few hundred kilometres south, the Gangetic Plains lie flat and fertile, watered by rivers whose water comes from melting Himalayan glaciers every summer.

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18(a). Why do geologists find marine fossils in the cracks of Ladakh, even though Ladakh is far from any ocean today? [1]

Total Marks: 40 | Time Allowed: 1.5 Hours | All questions are compulsory

18(b). What process gave Ladakh its 'moonland' appearance? Name the two forces responsible. [1]

18(c). Why do the Gangetic Plains receive water from rivers even in summer, when rainfall is low? Explain the geographical link. [1]

18(d). Compare ONE feature of Ladakh and ONE feature of the Gangetic Plains that show how geography shapes human life differently in the two regions. [1]

Passage 2: Two Coasts, Two Stories India has a coastline of over 7,500 km, yet the western and eastern coasts tell very different stories. The West Coast, flanked by the tall Western Ghats, has short, swift rivers that rush straight to the Arabian Sea, forming estuaries rather than deltas. Cities like Mumbai grew here because of natural harbours that were perfect for trade. The East Coast, on the other hand, is bordered by the lower Eastern Ghats and has long, slow rivers — Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Mahanadi — that deposit so much sediment near the sea that they build up wide, fan-shaped deltas. These fertile deltas became the breadbasket of South India. Between the coast and the open sea, some unusual water bodies — neither fully lake nor sea — shelter diverse bird life and fishing communities.

19(a). Why do West Coast rivers form estuaries instead of deltas? Link your answer to the terrain. [1]

19(b). What geographical feature made cities on the West Coast ideal centres of trade for thousands of years? [1]

19(c). Name the 'unusual water bodies' hinted at in the passage that lie on the East Coast. Name any ONE such body. [1]

19(d). Explain why the river deltas of the East Coast are described as 'the breadbasket of South India'. [1]

SECTION E — Long Answer Question

[1 Question × 5 Marks = 5 Marks]

20. Imagine you are a journalist writing a travel feature titled '*From Snowfields to Coral Reefs: India's Geographical Journey*'. Your editor asks you to describe the geographical journey across India — starting from the Himalayas in the north and ending at the Indian islands in the south and east. In your answer:

- Describe any FOUR major geographical regions you pass through, giving one distinctive feature of each.
- For any TWO of these regions, explain how the geography has shaped the lives, livelihoods, or culture of the people living there.
- Mention ONE UNESCO World Heritage Site from India that you would feature in your article and explain why it deserves recognition.

Section	Question Type	Questions	Marks Each	Total
A	Multiple Choice	10	1	10
B	Short Answer	4	2	8
C	Story-Situational	3	3	9
D	Case-Based	2 (4 sub-Qs each)	4	8
E	Long Answer	1	5	5
			Grand Total	40