

UNIQUE STUDY POINT (USP)

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WORKSHEET | Class VII | Social Science – Geography Chapter 1: Geographical Diversity of India | Session 2026-27

Name: _____ Class/Sec: _____ Date: _____ Roll No: _____

General Instructions:

Read each question carefully. Section E: 10 conceptual MCQs (1 mark each). Section F: 3 Case-Based questions (8 marks each).

SECTION E : ONE-SENTENCE CONCEPTUAL QUESTIONS (MCQ)

10 × 1 = 10 Marks

Q1. India is the _____ largest country in the world and forms part of the Indian Subcontinent along with six other nations. Name any two of those nations.

- (a) fifth; Nepal, Bhutan
(b) seventh; Nepal, Bangladesh
(c) sixth; Sri Lanka, Myanmar
(d) seventh; Russia, China

Q2. The Himalayas act as the 'Water Tower of Asia'. Which of the following best explains why?

- (a) They block all rainfall from reaching the plains.
(b) Their melting snow feeds major rivers that supply water to millions.
(c) They store rainwater in underground reservoirs.
(d) They are the tallest mountains in Asia.

Q3. India was once part of an ancient landmass called Gondwana. Approximately how long ago did India collide with the Eurasian plate, giving rise to the Himalayas?

- (a) 5 million years ago
(b) 500 million years ago
(c) 50 million years ago
(d) 150 million years ago

Q4. Ladakh is called 'moonland'. Which geographical process is chiefly responsible for shaping its unusual rocky landscape?

- (a) Volcanic eruptions
(b) Wind and rain erosion of folded ocean-bed rocks
(c) Glacial deposits from the Himalayas
(d) River sedimentation

Q5. The Aravalli Hills are among the oldest mountain ranges on Earth. What is their most critical role in protecting the geography of northwestern India?

- (a) They supply water to the Thar Desert.
(b) They prevent the Thar Desert from spreading eastward.
(c) They form the source of the river Ganga.
(d) They mark India's international boundary.

Q6. Sand dunes in the Thar Desert can rise up to 150 metres. What agent is primarily responsible for creating and changing the shape of sand dunes?

- (a) Running water
(b) Glaciers
(c) Wind
(d) Plate tectonic movement

Q7. The Peninsular Plateau tilts slightly to the east. What is the direct geographical consequence of this eastward tilt?

- (a) Most peninsular rivers flow westward and drain into the Arabian Sea.
(b) Most peninsular rivers flow eastward and form deltas near the Bay of Bengal.
(c) The Eastern Ghats are taller than the Western Ghats.
(d) The plateau receives no rainfall at all.

Q8. Most rivers in India are named after goddesses, but the Brahmaputra means 'son of Brahma'. Unlike other rivers, it gets larger in summer. What is the most logical reason for this?

- (a) Monsoon rains begin early in its basin.
(b) Summer heat melts Himalayan snow and glaciers, adding water to the river.
(c) It receives water from underground springs in summer.
(d) It reverses direction during summer.

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Q9. Barren Island in the Andaman Islands is unique. What distinguishes it from other islands in the region?

- (a) It is the southernmost point of India. (b) It is the site of the historic Cellular Jail.
(c) It is home to India's only active volcano. (d) It has the largest coral reef in the Indian Ocean.

Q10. The Sundarbans is a UNESCO World Heritage Site shared between India and Bangladesh. Which combination correctly describes what makes it unique?

- (a) It is a cold desert with ancient monasteries. (b) It is a mangrove delta at the confluence of the Ganga and Brahmaputra, home to the Royal Bengal Tiger.
(c) It is a plateau region rich in coal and minerals. (d) It is an island archipelago in the Arabian Sea.

SECTION F : CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

3 × 8 = 24 Marks

Prepared by: Pooja Sahu

Case Study 1 – The Mystery Mountain Range

Priya is writing a school project on Indian geography. She reads: 'This ancient mountain range, roughly 2.5 billion years old, runs diagonally across northwestern India. Unlike the young fold mountains to the north, these hills are worn down by millions of years of erosion. Despite their modest height, they contain significant deposits of zinc, marble, granite, and copper. Historically, they sheltered powerful forts and proved to be a natural dividing line between two very different landscapes — one arid and sandy to the west, and a more fertile region to the east. Ancient mines in this range produced zinc eight centuries ago, making India a world pioneer in metallurgy.' Priya realises this describes a specific mountain range she studied in Chapter 1.

Answer the following questions:

(1) (i) Identify the mountain range described in the passage. [2 marks]

(2) (ii) Name the two contrasting geographical regions separated by this range. [2 marks]

(3) (iii) Explain in one sentence why the ancient Zawar mines are historically significant. [2 marks]

(4) (iv) Why did people historically build forts in this range? (Think geographically.) [2 marks]

Case Study 2 – A River's Journey

Class VII student Aryan is tracking a river on his physical map. He notes: 'The river I am following originates in the Himalayas. One of its most important tributaries, the Bhagirathi, begins at Gaumukh ("Cow's Mouth") — the edge of the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand. As this great river descends through the Shivalik Hills and enters the Northern Plains, it provides water for drinking and farming to hundreds of millions of people. In the plains, it powers hydroelectric stations. Near the coast in West Bengal, it joins another mighty river and their combined delta forms the world's largest mangrove forest. About half of this delta lies in a neighbouring country. The river is considered sacred by millions and is worshipped as a goddess.' Aryan realises he is studying one of the most important rivers of the Indian subcontinent.

Answer the following questions:

(1) (i) Name the river Aryan is tracking. What is Gaumukh and which tributary originates there? [2 marks]

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(2) (ii) Name the large mangrove forest in India where the Godavari river extends into. [2 marks]

(3) (iii) List any two ways in which this river benefits people living in the Gangetic Plains. [2 marks]

(4) (iv) Why are the Himalayas referred to as the 'Water Tower of Asia'? Connect this to the river above. [2 marks]

Case Study 3 – The Changing Desert

A geography teacher describes a region to her class: 'Imagine a vast area where daytime temperatures can soar above 50°C but nights turn bitterly cold. Water is so scarce that women walk kilometres daily just to collect it. Locals have developed clever rainwater harvesting structures called taanka and kunds. Traditional utensils are cleaned with sand rather than water. To the east, an ancient mountain range acts like a wall, preventing this desert from swallowing fertile farmland. Sand dunes here can be as tall as a 15-storey building. Despite the hardship, people have adapted beautifully — their food, clothing, music, and architecture reflect the spirit of their land. Jaisalmer, a UNESCO World Heritage city made of golden sandstone, rises proudly from its centre.'

Answer the following questions:

(1) (i) Identify the desert being described. In which states of India is it mainly located? [2 marks]

(2) (ii) What are taanka/kunds? Why are such water conservation methods especially important here? [2 marks]

(3) (iii) Name the mountain range that prevents this desert from expanding eastward. [2 marks]

(4) (iv) 'Geography shapes culture.' Using evidence from the passage, explain how the desert environment shaped the lifestyle of its people. [2 marks]
