

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

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Class VII | Social Science (Geography) | Chapter 1: Geographical Diversity of India

Prepared by: Pooja Sahu

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

SECTION A — Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) [20 × 1 = 20 Marks]

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below. Write only the letter of the correct option.

- India is the _____ largest country in the world by area.
(a) Fifth (b) Sixth
(c) Seventh (d) Eighth
- Along with India, which of the following groups of countries forms the Indian Subcontinent?
(a) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar (b) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, China, Sri Lanka, Maldives
(c) Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar (d) Pakistan, Iran, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar
- The word 'Himalaya' is derived from Sanskrit and means:
(a) Land of Snow (b) Abode of Snow
(c) Source of Rivers (d) Wall of Asia
- India was once part of a much larger landmass called:
(a) Pangaea (b) Laurasia
(c) Gondwana (d) Eurasia
- The Himalayas are still growing taller at the rate of approximately:
(a) 5 cm per year (b) 5 mm per year
(c) 5 metres per year (d) 1 cm per year
- Which range of the Himalayas includes popular hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, and Nainital?
(a) Himadri (b) Shivalik Hills
(c) Himachal (Lower Himalayas) (d) Trans-Himalayas
- The Bhagirathi River, a major tributary of the Ganga, originates from:
(a) Badrinath (b) Gaumukh (Gangotri Glacier)
(c) Kedarnath (d) Yamunotri
- Ladakh is called 'moonland' because:
(a) It has many craters like the moon (b) Its rugged rocky terrain resembles the surface of the moon
(c) It is always covered in ice like the moon (d) It can be seen clearly from the moon
- Which of the following lakes in Ladakh has salty water due to minerals dissolved from surrounding mountains?
(a) Dal Lake (b) Chilika Lake
(c) Pangong Tso (d) Wular Lake
- The Himalayas are sometimes called the 'Water Tower of Asia' because:
(a) They store rainwater in large lakes (b) Melting snow feeds major rivers like Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra
(c) They prevent floods by absorbing water (d) They are the tallest mountains in Asia
- The Aravallis are among the oldest mountains in the world, approximately how old are they?
(a) 250 million years (b) 500 million years
(c) 2.5 billion years (d) 50 million years
- Which ancient site in the Aravalli Hills is evidence that Indians were the first in the world to extract zinc?
(a) Kumbhalgarh (b) Zawar
(c) Chittorgarh (d) Ranthambore

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13. The Thar Desert spans mainly across which Indian states?
- (a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana (b) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, and Punjab (d) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar
14. Sand dunes in the Thar Desert can rise as high as:
- (a) 50 metres (b) 100 metres
(c) 150 metres (d) 200 metres
15. The traditional water collection systems in Rajasthan used to store rainwater are called:
- (a) Kund or Taanka (b) Bawdi or Vav
(c) Hauz or Sarovar (d) Jheel or Pokhara
16. Which of the following rivers flows westward and drains into the Arabian Sea?
- (a) Godavari (b) Krishna
(c) Narmada (d) Mahanadi
17. Barren Island, which has India's only active volcano, belongs to which island group?
- (a) Lakshadweep Islands (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(c) Maldives (d) Minicoy Islands
18. The Sundarbans, a UNESCO Heritage Site, is located in the delta of which rivers?
- (a) Ganga and Yamuna (b) Ganga and Brahmaputra
(c) Indus and Ganga (d) Brahmaputra and Barak
19. Lakshadweep is an archipelago located in:
- (a) The Bay of Bengal near Tamil Nadu (b) The Arabian Sea near the Malabar coast of Kerala
(c) The Indian Ocean south of Sri Lanka (d) The Bay of Bengal near Odisha
20. Mawlynnong Village in Meghalaya is renowned as:
- (a) The rainiest village in the world (b) The cleanest village in Asia
(c) The highest village in India (d) The oldest village in Northeast India

SECTION B — Fill in the Blanks [30 × 1 = 30 Marks]

Fill in each blank with the correct word / term from the chapter.

- India along with its neighbours forms the region known as the _____.
- The Himalayan Mountain range, stretching about 2500 km, stands as a natural barrier in the _____ of India.
- Many Himalayan peaks over 8000 metres in height are together called the '_____'.
(Note: The original text has a typo '8000' which has been corrected to '8000' based on the image content.)
- The Himadri (Greater Himalayas) is home to towering peaks like Mount Everest and _____.
- The _____ Hills form the outermost and lowest range of the Himalayas, rich in wildlife.
- The traditional house construction method in the western Himalayan region using stone and wood is known as '_____ style'.
- The Great Himalayan National Park in _____ has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- In Ladakh, winter temperatures can drop below _____ degrees Celsius.
- 'Tso' in the local language of Ladakh means _____.
- India collided with the landmass of Eurasia about _____ million years ago.
- The _____ river system is called 'the son of Brahma' and gets bigger during summer.

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12. The Gangetic Plains are also called the _____ Plains.
13. The Aravallis prevent the Thar Desert from expanding further towards the _____.
14. Jaisalmer, known as the 'Golden City', is located in the _____ desert.
15. The highest peak of the Aravalli range is _____, which stands at over 1700 metres.
16. The peninsular plateau is surrounded by water on three sides — the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the _____.
17. The _____ Ghats are taller and run along the western coast like a wall.
18. Dense forests on the Peninsular Plateau are home to tribal communities including the Santhal, Gond, Baiga, Bhil, and _____.
19. The East Coast of India stretches from the Ganga delta to _____.
20. The _____ river creates one of the largest deltas in India along the East Coast.
21. Lakshadweep is made up of _____ islands made of coral.
22. India's total coastline is over _____ km long.
23. The Cellular Jail, where Indian freedom fighters were imprisoned, is located in the _____ Islands.
24. The Northeast hills including Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia are part of the _____ Plateau.
25. Living root bridges found in Meghalaya are created by weaving _____ roots over many years.
26. The _____ river originates from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand.
27. The folded rock layers of the Himalayas were formed when India pushed against _____.
28. The Western Ghats are also known as the _____ Hills in their northern portion.
29. Yaks are very important animals in the Himalayas — they are used for milk, meat, wool, dung and also for _____.
30. The Sundarbans, located in the delta of the Ganga and Brahmaputra, is home to the _____ Tiger.