

Geographical Diversity of India

CBSE-STYLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET | 40 MARKS

Name	Class	VII - ____
Date	Time	45-60 minutes

Instructions: Answer all questions. Read the source carefully. Use complete sentences where asked.

A. Choose the correct answer [8 marks] Liveworksheets: single-choice / radio buttons

- The Himalayas are called the 'Water Tower of Asia' mainly because they
A) block all winds B) feed major rivers through snowmelt C) contain saltwater lakes D) are the oldest mountains
- Which Himalayan range is the highest and remains snow-covered throughout the year?
A) Shivalik B) Himachal C) Himadri D) Aravalli
- Ladakh is described as a cold desert because it has
A) heavy snowfall and dense forests B) very little rainfall and extremely cold winters C) only sandy dunes D) no human settlements
- The fertility of the Gangetic Plains is mainly due to
A) volcanic lava B) minerals deposited by rivers C) sea waves D) desert winds
- Which feature helps prevent the Thar Desert from expanding eastward?
A) Eastern Ghats B) Western Ghats C) Aravalli Hills D) Shivalik Hills
- Most rivers of the Peninsular Plateau flow east because the plateau
A) is frozen B) tilts towards the east C) has no western coast D) is below sea level
- Lakshadweep is best described as
A) a group of coral islands in the Arabian Sea B) volcanic islands in the Bay of Bengal C) a delta in West Bengal D) a plateau near Kerala
- A fan-shaped landform made by river sediments near its mouth is a
A) lagoon B) estuary C) delta D) cove

B. Complete the statements [5 marks] Liveworksheets: text-entry boxes or dropdowns

- India, along with its neighbours, forms the Indian _____.
- The outermost and lowest Himalayan range is the _____.
- Traditional rainwater storage systems in Rajasthan include taankas and _____.
- The northern part of the Western Ghats is also called the _____ Hills.
- India's only active volcano is located on _____ Island.

C. Match the geographical feature with the clue [5 marks] Liveworksheets: drag-and-drop matching

Column A	Match	Column B
15. Gangetic Plains	—	A. Wide plains with major river deltas
16. Thar Desert	—	B. Fertile alluvial land and dense transport networks
17. Western Ghats	—	C. Mangrove delta shared by India and Bangladesh
18. East Coast	—	D. Tall escarpment with monsoon waterfalls
19. Sundarbans	—	E. Arid land with shifting sand dunes

D. State True or False [5 marks] Liveworksheets: true/false dropdowns

20. The Himachal range is lower than the Himadri and supports more human habitation. _____
21. The Brahmaputra becomes smaller during summer because Himalayan snow stops melting. _____
22. The Narmada and Tapti drain into the Arabian Sea. _____
23. All 36 islands of Lakshadweep are inhabited. _____
24. The Meghalaya Plateau is known for heavy rainfall and living root bridges. _____

E. Assertion-Reason [3 marks] Liveworksheets: single-choice / radio buttons

Choose: A. Both A and R are true, and R explains A. B. Both are true, but R does not explain A. C. A is true, R is false. D. A is false, R is true.

25. Assertion: The Gangetic Plains support a large population. Reason: Fertile soil, water availability and flat land support farming and transport.

A) A B) B C) C D) D

26. Assertion: Sand dunes can change shape. Reason: Wind shifts and rearranges loose sand.

A) A B) B C) C D) D

27. Assertion: The Eastern Ghats are taller and more continuous than the Western Ghats. Reason: The Eastern Ghats are lower and broken into smaller hills.

A) A B) B C) C D) D

F. Read the source and answer [4 marks] Liveworksheets: typed response fields

A settlement lies on a broad, level plain beside a river that begins in the Himalayas. Each year the river brings fine mineral-rich sediments. Farms produce more than one crop, while roads and railway lines connect busy towns. In summer, the river carries more water as mountain snow melts.

28. Identify the physical region described in the source.

29. Give one reason the soil in this region is fertile.

30. How does the relief of the land support transport?

31. Explain why the river may carry more water during summer.

G. Answer in 30-40 words [6 marks] Liveworksheets: multiline text boxes

32. Differentiate between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats on any two points.

33. Explain two ways in which people of the Thar Desert adapt to water scarcity.

34. Why are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands important to India? Give any two reasons.

H. Competency-based application [4 marks] Liveworksheets: multiline response / teacher review

35. A town plans to build homes in a region that experiences mild earthquakes and cold winters. Suggest two features from traditional kath-kuni or dhajji-dewari construction that could make the homes suitable. Explain your choices.

36. India is often called a 'mini-continent'. Use evidence from any two contrasting physical regions to justify this description.

END OF WORKSHEET | Recheck every response before submitting