

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025

Class : VI

Subject : Social Science

Topic : Geography

Chapter-6

INDIA- POLITICAL AND PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

1. Multiple Choice Type Questions(Needs to be done in book)

- a) Tropic of Cancer
- b) Northern
- c) 29
- d) Mahanadi
- e) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2. Fill in the blanks (Needs to be done in book)

- a) Southern
- b) Himadri
- c) Coal, Iron and Manganese
- d) Vidhya and Satpura
- e) Active

3. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- a) False
- b) True
- c) False
- d) False
- e) False

4. Match the following-

ANS- a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d-ii, e-i

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- (a) The country is divided into 28 states and 8 Union territories.
- (b) The time difference between the easternmost and westernmost points of India is about two hours.

(c) Himalayas are young fold mountains. Its ranges are- Himadri , Himachal and Shiwaliks.

(d) The rivers which helped in the formation of the Northern Plains are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

(e) The countries that make up the subcontinent of India are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri-Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan.

6. Short Answer Type Questions

(a) The physical divisions of India give it a unique geographical unity as all of them are interdependent and significant for the country.

(b) In the west, the Northern Plains extend into a dry, hot sandy stretch of land to the west of the Aravali ranges. It is called the Thar Desert or the Great Indian Desert. This region experiences very little rainfall.

(c) The Northern Plains are most extensive and well-drained fertile region of the Indian sub-continent. The vast flat, low-lying region of alluvial deposits laid down by the three rivers and their tributaries provides fertile land for cultivation that is why it's one of the most densely populated regions of India.

(d)

Eastern Coastal Plains	Western Coastal Plains
a) It lies between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal from Gangetic delta in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.	a) It lies between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea from Gujarat in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
b) It is broader but drier than Western plains.	b) It is narrower and wetter.
c) These are known by different local names as- Utkal Coast, Northern Circars and Coromandal Coast.	c) These are known by different local names as- Konkan Coast, Kannada Coast and Malabar Coast.

7. Long Answer type questions-

(b) NCR is known as the National Capital Region of Delhi includes the townships of Noida, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Gurugram.

(c) Different physical divisions of India are-

i) **The Northern Mountains**

- Many rivers originate from the Himalayas.
- The entire northern boundary of India is guarded by several lofty mountain ranges which run in

the shape of an arc.

ii) The Northern Plains

- They are most extensive and well drained fertile region of the Indian subcontinent.
- The Northern Plains are considered as the 'Food Bowl of India'.

iii) The Great Indian Desert

- The Great Indian Desert is an important tourist destination.

iv) The Peninsular Plateau

- The peninsular plateaus are the storehouse of minerals like coal, iron, ore, manganese, etc.

(e) The two groups of islands in India are Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Characteristics of Lakshadweep are-

- It is located in Arabian Sea.
- Total islands are 36.

Characteristics of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are-

- It is located in Bay of Bengal.
- Total islands are 572.