



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
MIDDLE SECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**OUR COUNTRY - INDIA**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS/SEC: VI \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ /01/2019

S.NO

**I NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

- a. The second most populous country in the world after China: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides : \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Name the world's largest delta: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Oldest mountain range in India : \_\_\_\_\_
- e. The islands which lie to the South East of Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f. Huge sea waves generated due to an earthquake on the sea floor: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Very fine soil brought by rivers and deposited in the river basins : \_\_\_\_\_
- h. The Southernmost range of Himalayas : \_\_\_\_\_
- i. A river or stream which contributes its water to a main river by discharging it into main river from either side : \_\_\_\_\_
- j. The latitude that passes almost halfway through the country;  
\_\_\_\_\_

**II FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

- a. The term "Himalaya" means \_\_\_\_\_ :-
- b. India has an area of about 3.28 \_\_\_\_\_ sq.km.
- c. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the \_\_\_\_\_
- d. According to the census of 2011 India has a population of more than \_\_\_\_\_
- e. The North – South extend of India from Kashmir to Kanyakumari is about \_\_\_\_\_ km.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ lie to the southern part of the Himalayas.
- g. The East - West extend of India from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ is about 2900 km.

- h. The \_\_\_\_\_ lies in the Western Part of India.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ became the 29<sup>th</sup> state of India on 2 June 2014.
- j. Peninsular plateau is \_\_\_\_\_ in shape
- k. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are west flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.
- l. The Coral islands located in the Arabian is known as \_\_\_\_\_

**III MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

S.NO	COLUMN A	S.NO	COLUMN B	ANSWERS
1	Godavari	A	Himadri	1-
2	Middle Himalayas	B	Sahyadris	2-
3	Western Ghats	C	East Flowing	3-
4	Narmada	D	Himachal	4-
5	Great Himalayas	E	West Flowing	5-

**IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS:**

**MARKS**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Why do we call India as a land having 'unity in diversity'?           | <b>2</b> |
| 2. Describe the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of India.         | <b>2</b> |
| 3. Which are the adjacent countries that share land boundary with India? | <b>2</b> |
| 4. Write a short note on Sunderbans delta.                               | <b>2</b> |
| 5. Briefly explain the political and administrative divisions of India.  | <b>2</b> |

**V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE POINTS:**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 6. How Coral islands are formed?                               | <b>3</b> |
| 7. Briefly mention the major physiographic divisions of India. | <b>3</b> |

**VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS.**

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|---|----------|
| 8. Why Northern plains are densely populated? | <b>4</b> |
| 9. Write a short note on Peninsular Plateau.  | <b>4</b> |

**VII IN THE OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA, MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Physical features</b>	<b>Rivers</b>	<b>Mountain peaks and ranges</b>
1) The Northern Mountains/ Himalayas	1) Ganga	1) Mt K2/ Godwin Austin
2) The Northern Plains	2) Brahamaputra	2) Mt. Everest
3) The Peninsular Plateau	3) Indus	3) Mt. Kanchanjunga
4) The Great Indian Desert/Thar Desert	4) Yamuna	4) Aravalli
5) Eastern Coastal Plains	5) Narmada	5) Vindhya
6) Western Coastal Plains	6) Tapi	6) Satpura
7) Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7) Mahanadi	7) Western Ghats
8) Lakshadweep Islands	8) Godavari	8) Eastern Ghats
	9) Krishna	
	10) Kaveri	
	11) Tsangpo	



