

## Chapter 1

1. Discuss the location of India.
2. What is longitudinal extent of India? State its implications
3. Name the two islands of Indian mainland.
4. Name the southernmost point of the Indian Union and describe its present situation.
5. Describe the size of India.
6. What is the Standard Meridian of India and where does it pass?
7. Why 82°30' E is selected as Standard Meridian of India?
8. What is the importance of Standard Meridian of India?
9. How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia?
10. Why Indian Ocean named after country, India? Give reasons.
11. What is the importance of Suez canal ?
12. What role Indian land route play in relationship of India with other countries?
13. Name the countries who share boundary with India with their location.

## Chapter 2

- Q1. Name the six major physical features of India.
- Q2. Theory of plate tectonics talks about seven major tectonic plates, name them.
- Q3. Movement of plates results in which three different types of activities?
- Q4. Why the Northern Plains are most densely populated areas of the world?
- Q5. Name the different types of plate movements.
- Q6. Explain the meaning of the word "Himalaya".
- Q7. Write any five features of Himalayas.
- Q8. Horizontally, the Himalayas are classified into how many types, name them.
- Q9. Write any three features of the Inner Himalayas.
- Q10. Name top three peaks of the Himalayas present in India.
- Q11. Write any three features of the Lesser Himalayas.
- Q12. Write any three features of the Shiwaliks.
- Q13. What are "Duns"?
- Q14. Name the division of Himalayas from West to East.
- Q15. Name some of the eastern hills.
- Q16. Name the major river systems forming the northern plain.

- Q17. Write any five features of the northern plain.
- Q18. What is "Doab"?
- Q19. Name the divisions of northern plains based on the relief features.
- Q20. Name the divisions of northern plains based on the flow of rivers.
- Q21. Write any five features of the peninsular plateau.
- Q22. Name the divisions of the peninsular plateau.
- Q23. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern and Western Ghats?
- Q24. Which are the major rivers flowing in the Central Highlands and in which direction?
- Q25. Mention the location of the Central Highlands.
- Q26. Mention the location of the Deccan Plateau.
- Q27. Write any five features of the Indian Desert.
- Q28. Write the divisions of western coastal plains.
- Q29. Write the divisions of the eastern coastal plains.
- Q30. Name the largest salt water lake in India located in the eastern coastal plains.
- Q31. Name the group of islands located in the Arabian Sea and in the Bay of Bengal.

### Chapter 3

1. Which word denotes a river system of an area?
2. Which river is known as the 'Dakshin Ganga'?
3. Which is the second longest river of Peninsular India?
4. Which place is located on the water divide between the Indus and the Ganga river system ?
5. Which type of drainage pattern is made by Narmada River?
6. Zaskar and Nubra are important tributaries of which river?
7. At which place do the Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and the Jhelum rivers goin together with Indus ?
8. Yamuna, Ghaghara and Kali are important tributaries of which river?
9. According to Indus Water Treaty (1960), India can use how much percentage of total water carried by
10. In which of the following states is Sambhar Lake situated?

## Chapter 4 (Climate)

- Q1. Name the controls affecting the climate of any place.
- Q2. What are the elements of weather and climate?
- Q3. What are Jet Streams?
- Q4. Define monsoons. What do you understand by "break" in monsoon?
- Q5. Why the monsoon is considered a unifying bond?
- Q6. Discuss the mechanism of monsoons.
- Q7. Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of the cold season.
- Q8. Write short notes on:
  - (a) Loo
  - (b) Kaal Baisakhi
  - (c) Mango Shower
  - (d) Mahawat

## Chapter 5

- Q1. At which place are Royal Bengal tigers found?
- Q2. How many types of plant species are found in India?
- Q3. Why moist tropical deciduous forests are more prominent in the eastern and central parts of India?
- Q4. Which type of natural vegetation has originally come to India from abroad?
- Q5. In which region the yak, shaggy-horned wild ox and the Tibetan antelope are found?
- Q6. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct type of vegetation and wildlife is called.
- Q7. How do climatic factors influence the vegetation cover of India? Explain.
- Q8. Describe natural vegetation and distinguish between flora and fauna.
- Q9. How are forests useful to human being?
- Q10. A great variety of flora is found in India. Give three geographical factors responsible for this diversification of flora.
- Q11. Why has India's natural vegetation undergone many changes in the recent past? Explain.
- Q12. Explain any three major threats to the rich biodiversity of India.
- Q13. Why are forests important for human beings?
- Q14. Describe any five characteristics features of tropical rain forests of India.
- Q15. Describe any five features of mountainous forests of India.

## **Map Syllabus**

### **Chapter 1: India – Size and location:**

India-States with Capitals, Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian, Southernmost, Northernmost, Easternmost and Westernmost points of India (location and labeling)

### **Chapter 2: Physical Features of India**

Mountain Ranges: The Karakoram, The Zasker, The Shivalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, Western & Eastern Ghats

Mountain Peaks: K2, Kanchan Junga, Anai Mudi,

Plateau: Deccan Plateau, Chotta Nagpur Plateau, Malwa plateau

Coastal Plains: Konkan, Malabar, Coromandel & Northern Circar (location and labeling)

### **Chapter 3: Drainage**

Rivers : (identification only )

(a) The Himalayan River Systems: The Indus, The Ganges, and The Satluj

(b) The Peninsular Rivers: The Narmada, The Tapi, The Kaveri, The Krishna, The Godavari, The Mahanadi

Lakes: Wular, Pulicat, Sambhar, Chilika, Vembanad, Kolleru

### **Chapter 4: Climate**

Cities to Locate: Tiruvananthpuram, Chennai, Jodhpur, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Leh, Shillong, Delhi, Nagpur (location and labeling)

Areas receiving rainfall less than 20 cm and over 400 cm (identification only)

### **Chapter 5: Natural Vegetation and Wild Life**

Vegetation Type: Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorn Forest, Montane Forests and Mangrove (for identification only)