

# Social Science

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(Geography)(Chapter – 7) (Our Country - India)  
(Class – VI)

## Exercises

### Question 1:

Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) Name the major physical divisions of India.
- (b) India shares its land boundaries with seven countries. Name them.
- (c) Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea?
- (d) Name the delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- (e) How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?
- (f) Why do a large number of people live in the Northern plains?
- (g) Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?



### Answer 1:

(a) The major physical divisions of India are:

- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Plains
- Coasts
- Islands



(b) India shares its land boundaries with seven countries. Name them. The countries which India shares its boundaries are:

- Pakistan
- Afganistan
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- China
- Myanmar
- Bangladesh

(c) The 2 major rivers that fall into the Arabian Sea are:

- Narmada
- Tapi



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(d) The delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra is Sunderban Delta. It is the World's largest delta.

(e) Number of states in India: 29

Number of Union territories: 7

Haryana and Punjab have a common capital i.e. Chandigarh.

(f) Large number of people live in the Northern plains as the land is very fertile.

(g) Lakshadweep is known as Coral island as this Island is made of corals. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.

## Question 2:

Tick the correct answers.

(a) The southernmost Himalayas are known as

(i) Shiwaliks

(ii) Himadri

(iii) Himachal

(b) Sahyadris is also known as

(i) Aravali

(ii) Western Ghats

(iii) Himadri

(c) The Palk Strait lies between the countries

(i) Sri Lanka and Maldives

(ii) India and Sri Lanka

(iii) India and Maldives

(d) The Indian islands in the Arabian Sea are known as

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(ii) Lakshadweep Islands

(iii) Maldives

(e) The oldest mountain range in India is the

(i) Aravali hills

(ii) Western ghats

(iii) Himalayas



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## Answer 2:

- (a) (i) Shiwaliks
- (b) (ii) Western Ghats
- (c) (ii) India and Sri Lanka
- (d) (ii) Lakshadweep Islands
- (e) (i) Aravali hills

## Question 3:

Fill in the blanks.

- (a) India has an area of about \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The Greater Himalayas are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The largest state in India in terms of area is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The river Narmada falls into the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
- (e) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Answer 3:

- (a) India has an area of about *3.28 million square Kilometer*.
- (b) The Greater Himalayas are also known as *Himadri*.
- (c) The largest state in India in terms of area is *Rajasthan*.
- (d) The river Narmada falls into the *Arabian Sea*.
- (e) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is *Tropic of Cancer*.