



***Pre activity.**

Why is the desert too hot during the day and too cold during the night?

Ans.As the sun is shining bright during the day in the desert with little water and vegetation, the sand turns very hot .During the night ,the sand loses all its heat in the absences of sunlight the desert become cold.

***Key words.**

Tributary, distributary, delta , oasis, mounds, Harbor, origin, barren land, perennial river, Baolis , peninsula.

Q1.Fill the blanks.

1. The highest peak in the world is **Mount Everest** with a height of **8848** meters.
2. River Ganga originates from the **Gangotri** glacier of the Himalayas.
3. The **Deccan** plateau lies towards the south of the river Narmada.
4. **Rajasthan** is known as the Desert state of India.
5. Kavaratti is the capital of **Lakshadweep** Island.

Q2. Write true or false.

1. Himalayan ranges has an approximate length of 3,500 meters .**False.**
2. The Ganga and Yamuna join in west Bengal. **False.**
3. Chota Nagpur plateau is a part of the central Highlands. **True**
4. The Thar Desert is the world's 15th largest desert. **False**
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva is the smallest commercial port in India. **False**

Q3. Short answer questions.

1. **Name the states and union territories of India through which the Himalayan range passes.**

Ans. In India, the Himalayan range pass through the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand , Sikkim , Manipur ,Nagaland , Tripura , Mizoram , Meghalaya , Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

2.Name the major states of India covered by the northern plains.

Ans. The major states of India covered by the Northern plains are Punjab , Haryana , Delhi , Uttar Pradesh, Bihar , West Bengal , Assam , Tripura and some parts of Uttarakhand.

3.Give the geographical extent of the Southern Plateau.

Ans. The southern plateau of India extends from the south of northern plains to the southern tip of India. This Plateau covers nearly half of the area of our country.it is surrounded by the following hills and ghats:

1.Aravalli hills (Northwest),Rajmahal hills(northeast),Eastern Ghats(East), Western Ghats (west)

4.How many Islands form the union territory of Lakshadweep?

Ans. Lakshadweep islands consist of a group of 36 islands out of which only 10 are inhabited.

Q4. Long answer questions.

1. Describe the Greater Himalayas?

Ans. The Himalayas consist of three mountain ranges that run parallel to each other. i)The Himadri or the Greater Himalayas is the northernmost range of the Himalayas and is the highest of the three ranges.ii) This range contains highest peaks in the world, for Ex. Mount Everest in Nepal is the highest peak in the world.

lii)Kanchenjunga is the second highest peak in Himadri. Iv)Several rivers such as the Ganga ,Yamuna ,Brahmaputra , Indus and Satluj arise from glaciers in the Himadri.

2. Which river basin is called the food bowl of India? Why?

Ans. The Ganga River basin is known as the food bowl of India because the major agricultural food production takes place here. For Ex. rice, wheat, sugarcane and jute The Ganga is the most important river of the Northern plains ,it originates from Gangotri glacier of Himalayan range .Ganga is a longest river of India and Many small rivers join it along the way such as Bhagirathi , Alaknanda , Kosi , ,Gandak , Yamuna , and Mandakini. The delta made by Ganga and Brahmaputra is the largest in the world.

3.How is southern plateau significant?

Ans. The Southern plateau is the oldest and the most stable part of the Indian subcontinent and has a lot of significance.

i).The plateau is rich in mineral resources. Ex. Coal , iron , manganese copper , bauxite , mica , limestone etc.

ii)The southern plateau is covered with fertile black soil which is suitable for growing cotton , oilseeds , groundnuts, and sugarcane.

iii) The highland of plateau is covered with thick forest due to this it has been declared as a world heritage sit

4.Describe the extent of the Indian coastline.

Ans. India has a very long coastline which extends to about 5,700 km in length and 150-250 km in width.

1. Western coastal plains-it starts from the Gulf of kutch in the north-west and extends to the Indian ocean in south.
2. Eastern coastal plains-From Kanyakumari to the north along the Bay of Bengal and stretches up to west Bengal.

5.Describe the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ans. i)Andaman and Nicobar are two groups about 572 small islands in the bay of Bengal.

ii)These islands are union territory of India .

iii)The capital is Port Blair.

iv)The southernmost part of the islands is called Indira point.

v)Fishing and tourism are important occupations.

vi)Rice, coconut , sugarcane , fruits and vegetables are the main agricultural products.

***Post activity.**

What are the states in eastern and western coastal plains?

Eastern costal plains start from West Bengal in the north and pass through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry .

2.Western coastal plains begin from Gujarat and pass throu8gh Maharashtra , ,Goa , Karnataka, and Kerala.