



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE माह/Month: AUG अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: THEME –Ch 1 Geographical Diversity of India

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper comprises 6 sections– A,B,C, D, E& F
- b) Section A has 10 questions carrying 1 mark each.
- c) Section B has 2 questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words.
- d) Section C has 2 questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed 60 words.
- e) Section D has 2 questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 120 words.
- f) Section E has 2 case based questions carrying 3 marks each.
- g) Section F is map based which has 4 questions carrying 1 mark each.
- h) Answer all questions.

SECTION A– MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10×1=10 marks)

1. India is the _____ largest country in the world.
 - a) Fifth
 - b) Sixth
 - c) Seventh
 - d) Eighth
2. The word 'Himalaya' is derived from Sanskrit words meaning:
 - a) Land of rivers
 - b) Abode of snow
 - c) Mountain range
 - d) Sacred place
3. Which of the following is called the 'Water Tower of Asia'?
 - a) Western Ghats
 - b) Eastern Ghats

- c) Himalayas
- d) Aravalli Hills

4. The traditional house construction method in the western Himalayan region is known as:

- a) Kath-kuni
- b) Bamboo style
- c) Stone masonry
- d) Mud brick

5. Ladakh is classified as a:

- a) Hot desert
- b) Cold desert
- c) Plateau
- d) Plain

6. The Aravallis are among the _____ mountains in the world.

- a) Youngest
- b) Tallest
- c) Oldest
- d) Most dangerous

7. Which lake in Ladakh has salty water?

- a) Dal Lake
- b) Chilika Lake
- c) Pangong Tso
- d) Pulicat Lake

8. The only active volcano in India is located in:

- a) Lakshadweep
- b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- c) Western Ghats
- d) Eastern Ghats

9. Mawlynnong Village in Meghalaya is famous for being:

- a) The wettest place
- b) The cleanest village in Asia
- c) The highest village
- d) The coldest place

10. The Sundarbans are home to which endangered species?

- a) Snow Leopard
- b) Indian Gharial
- c) Royal Bengal Tiger
- d) Lion-tailed Macaque

SECTION B – VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2×2=4 marks)

11. Explain why the Himalayas are called the 'Water Tower of Asia'. (2)
12. What is the significance of the Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands? (2)

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2×3=6 marks)

13. Describe the three main ranges of the Himalayas with their characteristics. (3)
14. Distinguish between the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats in terms of their location and characteristics. (3)

SECTION D – LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (2×5=10 marks)

15. Describe the formation of the Himalayas. Explain why the Himalayas are still growing taller today. (5)
16. Explain the importance of the Gangetic Plains in India's economy and civilization. Discuss the role of rivers in this region. (5)

SECTION E – CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3×2=6 marks)

17. Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:

Rakesh Sharma, India's first astronaut, when asked by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi about how India looks from space, replied "Sāre jahān se achchha" (better than the whole world). India's geographical diversity is indeed remarkable - from the snow-capped Himalayas in the north to the tropical coastlines in the south, from the arid Thar Desert in the west to the lush green hills of the Northeast. This diversity has created various climatic conditions, supported different types of flora and fauna, and influenced the lifestyle and culture of people living in different regions.

- A) Who was India's first astronaut?
- B) How is India's geographical diversity?
- C) What has influenced the lifestyle and culture of people in different regions?

18. Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:

The Himalayas act as a natural barrier, protecting India from cold Central Asian winds and trapping monsoon clouds. The rivers originating from the Himalayas provide water for irrigation, drinking, and hydroelectric power generation. The Thar Desert acts as a natural barrier in the west, while the peninsular plateau is rich in minerals and forests.

- A) How does the Himalayas act as a natural barrier in protecting India from cold?
- B) What acts as a natural barrier in the West?

C) Which part of our country is rich in minerals?

SECTION- F (4 marks)

19. Locate the following places on the outline map of India.

- A) The Himalayas
 - B) Thar desert
 - C) Western coast
 - D) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
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