**Chapter 13**

**India—Our Motherland**

1. The student should talk to his /her friends and make list of the state from which his/her friend belongs and also note their mother tongue.
2. The student should look around and make a list of the language spoken by five households around his house and the religion followed by them.
3. Note the various place of worship present in the city you stay and the religion that is practised there.
4. The student should make a list of various dance form practiced in India.
5. Fill in the blanks

Help Box

Harmony, Andaman and Nicobar, Western, Dunes , Plateaus,

Kashmir, northern, plains

1. India has great variety of land forms like mountains, forest, desert, lakes, rivers, valleys and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The land area of India spreads over 3879 kilometres from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south.
3. The high peaks of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountain are covered with snow throughout the year.
4. There are many holy places like Haridwar, Mathura, Allahabad, Prayag and Varanasi are also located in the northern\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The desert has hills of sand called sand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coastal plains are narrow.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ islands is group of 300 islands.
8. In spite of the diversity, we live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with others.
9. Multiple choice questions
10. Which one is not neighbouring country of India?
11. Sri Lanka b) China c) Spain
12. The Himalayan range stretches from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the east.
13. Arunachal Pradesh b) Himachal Pradesh c) Gujarat
14. The broader Coastal plains lie on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the peninsula.
15. East b) West c) north
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ islands are hilly and have thick forest.
17. Lakshadweep b) Andaman and Nicobar c) None
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is located mostly in Rajasthan and receives little rainfall.
19. Coastal plains b) Thar desert c) Deccan Plateau
20. Why is Camel known as the “ship of desert”?
21. What makes India a unique country?
22. What is the area of spread from east to west of India?
23. Name the 7 union territories of India.
24. Complete the given table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Name of State/Union territory | Capital |
| 1 | Jharkhand |  |
| 2 |  | Thiruvananthapuram |
| 3 | Daman and Diu |  |
| 4 | Pondichery |  |
| 5 | Nagaland |  |
| 6 |  | Shimla |

1. List the physical features of India.
2. How are Northern plains different from Northern mountains?
3. Name the following
4. Highest mountain peak
5. 2 rivers that rise in Himalayas
6. 2 holy places in northern plains
7. 2 rivers that drain in Bay of Bengal
8. Why the northern plains are thickly populated?
9. What are the main features of the Indian desert?
10. Differentiate between the Deccan plateau and the coastal plains.
11. What is Lakshadweep famous for and where is it?
12. What is Andaman and Nicobar islands known for?
13. What do coastal plains have? Name 3 of them
14. Why different food items grow in the different part of India?
15. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| Thar desert | Ports |
| Lakshadweep | Rich in minerals |
| Deccan plateau | Sand dunes |
| Coastal plains | 36 in number |

1. On a political map of India, mark the following
2. Gujarat
3. Rajasthan –Indian desert
4. State in the Deccan Plateau
5. 2 states with port
6. Sri Lanka, Nepal