

## 11. INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

### Let's Test Your Knowledge!

#### A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:33)

1. India is located in which continent?

- A) Africa                      B) Europe                      C) Asia                      D) Australia

Key: C

**Solution:** India is a large country in the southern part of the continent of Asia.

2. The Tropic of Cancer passes almost halfway through

- A) China                      B) India                      C) Sri Lanka                      D) Pakistan

Key: B

**Solution:** The Tropic of Cancer is an important line of latitude that passes through the middle of India, dividing it into two halves.

3. The southern part of India surrounded by water on three sides is called a

- A) Peninsula                      B) Plateau                      C) Desert                      D) Island

Key: A

**Solution:** A peninsula is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides, just like the southern part of India.

4. Which water body lies to the east of India?

- A) Arabian Sea                      B) Bay of Bengal                      C) Indian Ocean                      D) Red Sea

Key: B

**Solution:** The Bay of Bengal is located to the east of India, while the Arabian Sea is to the west.

5. How many States and Union Territories are there in India?

- A) 28 States and 8 UTs                      B) 30 States and 7 UTs  
C) 29 States and 9 UTs                      D) 25 States and 10 UTs

Key: A

**Solution:** India is a union of states and is currently made up of 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

#### B. True or False (Page No:33)

1. India is located in the Southern Hemisphere.

Key: False

**Solution:** India is located in the Northern Hemisphere, north of the Equator.

2. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of India.

Key: True

**Solution:** Yes, the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) passes through the center of India, dividing it into the Tropical North and Temperate South.

**3. The Himalayas lie to the south of India.**

**Key:** False

**Solution:** The Himalayas lie to the north of India. They form a natural northern boundary.

**4. India shares its borders with seven countries.**

**Key:** True

**Solution:** India shares its land borders with seven countries: Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.

**5. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.**

**Key:** True

**Solution:** Correct. The Lakshadweep islands are a group of islands in the Arabian Sea, off the west coast of India.

**C. Answer the Following Questions (Page No:34)**

**1. What are the different names by which India is known?**

**Solution:** India is also known as Bharat and Hindustan.

The two official names are India (in English) and Bharat (in Hindi). Hindustan is a historical and common name.

**2. Mention any three features that show India's diversity.**

**Solution:** India shows diversity in its languages, religions, and food/clothing.

People in India speak different languages, follow different religions, and wear different types of clothes and eat different foods.

**3. Name any four neighbouring countries of India.**

**Solution:** Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh. (Also Bhutan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan).

India has many neighbours. Any four from the list of seven land neighbours and one maritime neighbour (Sri Lanka) are correct.

**4. Why is India called a peninsula?**

**Solution:** India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides (the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean).

The southern part of India is like a large landmass jutting into the sea, with water on three sides.

**5. What are the main physical divisions of India?**

**Solution:** The main physical divisions are: The Great Himalayas, The Northern Plains, The Peninsular Plateau, The Coastal Plains, and The Islands.

These are the five major landforms that make up the geography of India.

## D. Picture Study (Page No:34)



**1. Observe the given image showing the map of India.**

**o Mark and name the neighbouring countries on the map.**

**Solution:** The seven neighbouring countries to mark are: Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. Sri Lanka is an island neighbour to the south.

These countries share a border with India.

**o Identify and label the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Indian Ocean.**

**Solution:** The Arabian Sea is on the west side of India. The Bay of Bengal is on the east side. The Indian Ocean is to the south of India.

These three major water bodies surround the Indian peninsula.

**o Which group of islands lies in the Bay of Bengal and which lies in the Arabian Sea?**

**Solution:** The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal. The Lakshadweep Islands are in the Arabian Sea.

India has two main island groups, one in the east and one in the west.

## 12. CLIMATE OF INDIA

### Let's Test Your Knowledge!

#### A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:42)

1. The climate in South India is

- A) Very Cold                      B) Moderate                      C) Very Hot                      D) Extreme

**Key:** B

**Solution:** South India is surrounded by the sea, which prevents extreme temperatures, giving it a moderate climate that is neither too hot nor too cold.

2. The monsoon winds come from the

- A) Arabian Desert                      B) Indian Ocean  
C) Pacific Ocean                      D) Bay of Bengal

**Key:** B

**Solution:** The monsoon winds that bring most of India's rain are moisture-filled winds that blow from the southwest, originating over the Indian Ocean.

3. The Northern Plains have an

- A) Moderate Climate                      B) Extreme Climate  
C) Dry Climate                      D) Cool Climate

**Key:** B

**Solution:** The Northern Plains are far from the sea's influence, leading to very hot summers and very cold winters. This is called an extreme climate.

4. Meghalaya receives

- A) Very little rain                      B) Heavy rainfall                      C) No rainfall                      D) Snowfall only

**Key:** B

**Solution:** Meghalaya, especially places like Mawsynram, receives the highest rainfall in the world because the monsoon winds get trapped by the Khasi Hills.

5. The Himalayas are always

- A) Hot                      B) Dry  
C) Covered with snow                      D) Rainy

**Key:** C

**Solution:** The Himalayas are very high mountains. At such high altitudes, the temperature is always very low, which keeps the peaks covered with snow all year.

#### B. True or False (Page No:43)

1. The plains of India remain cool throughout the year.

**Key:** False

**Solution:** The plains of India have an extreme climate with very hot summers. They

do not remain cool all year.

**2. Monsoon winds bring rainfall to India.**

**Key:** True

**Solution:** Yes, the seasonal monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean bring most of the annual rainfall to India.

**3. Rajasthan receives very heavy rainfall.**

**Key:** False

**Solution:** Rajasthan has a hot and dry climate and receives very little rainfall. The Thar Desert is located in Rajasthan.

**4. Mumbai has a moderate climate because it is near the sea.**

**Key:** True

**Solution:** Correct. Coastal cities like Mumbai have a moderate climate because the sea keeps the temperatures from becoming too extreme.

**5. The climate affects our clothes and crops.**

**Key:** True

**Solution:** Yes, we wear warm clothes in cold regions and light clothes in hot regions. Farmers also grow crops based on the climate, like rice in rainy areas.

**C. Answer the Following Questions (Page No:43)**

**1. Why does India have different types of climate?**

**Solution:** India has different climates due to its vast size, varied physical features like mountains and seas, and differences in altitude and distance from the sea. Factors like the Himalayas, the surrounding oceans, and the Thar Desert create different weather patterns in different parts of the country.

**2. What are the three main types of climate found in India?**

**Solution:** The three main types are: 1. Hot and Dry (e.g., Rajasthan), 2. Moderate (e.g., South India & Coastal areas), 3. Extreme (e.g., Northern Plains with hot summers and cold winters).

India has diverse climates, from the dry deserts to the pleasant coasts and the extreme plains.

**3. How do monsoon winds bring rainfall to India?**

**Solution:** Monsoon winds blow from the ocean towards the land. These winds carry a lot of moisture, which turns into rain when they reach the land and are forced to rise, cool down, and form clouds.

The winds act like a giant water carrier, picking up moisture from the sea and releasing it as rain over India.

#### 4. What are the three main seasons in India and their features?

**Solution:**

1. Summer (March-May): Hot and dry weather.
2. Monsoon/Rainy (June-September): Heavy rainfall brought by monsoon winds.
3. Winter (October-February): Cool and dry weather, very cold in the north.

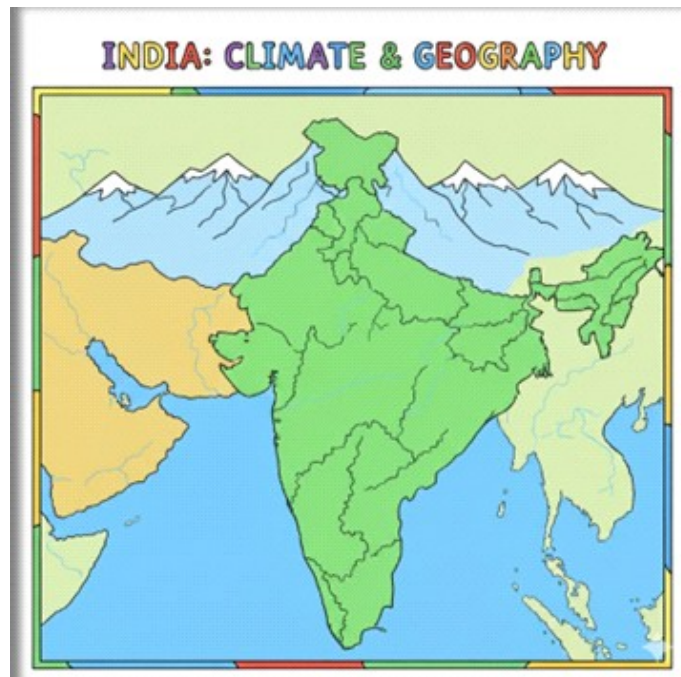
India mainly experiences three seasons: a hot season, a wet rainy season, and a cool winter season.

#### 5. How does climate affect our daily life?

**Solution:** Climate affects the clothes we wear, the food we eat, the type of houses we live in, and the crops that farmers can grow in a region.

It influences our lifestyle, from what we do in a day to the food available to us.

### D. Picture Study (Page No:44)



1. Observe the image showing different regions of India – mountains, plains, and coastal areas.

2. Identify and label the following:

o Cold region (Himalayas)

**Solution:** The northernmost part of the map, with tall, snow-capped mountain peaks.

This region is cold because of its high altitude.

o Hot and dry region (Desert)

**Solution:** The northwestern part of India, showing a sandy, dry landscape with little vegetation.

This is the Thar Desert in Rajasthan, which is hot and receives little rain.

**o Moderate region (Coastal area)**

**Solution:** The areas along the coastline of India, shown bordering the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

These areas have a moderate climate due to the influence of the sea.

**3. Draw arrows to show monsoon winds bringing rainfall to India.**

**Solution:** Arrows should be drawn from the southwest (over the Arabian Sea) towards the Indian landmass.

The monsoon winds blow from the southwest, from the ocean towards the land.

**4. Write one line about how the climate in each region is different.**

**Solution:**

Himalayas: The climate is cold and snowy throughout the year.

Desert: The climate is hot and dry with very little rainfall.

Coastal Area: The climate is moderate, with neither very hot summers nor very cold winters.

Each region has a unique climate based on its geographical location.

## 13. NATURAL VEGETATION IN INDIA

### Let's Test Your Knowledge!

#### A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:54)

1. Trees that remain green throughout the year are found in

- A) Deciduous Forests                      B) Evergreen Forests  
C) Thorny Forests                          D) Coniferous Forests

**Key:** B

**Solution:** Evergreen forests are found in areas with heavy rainfall, and the trees in these forests do not shed all their leaves at once, so they appear green all year.

2. Which forest grows in areas with low rainfall and desert conditions?

- A) Coniferous Forests                      B) Tidal Forests  
C) Thorny Forests                          D) Evergreen Forests

**Key:** C

**Solution:** Thorny forests are adapted to survive in dry, desert-like areas with very little rainfall. The trees have thorns and small leaves to reduce water loss.

3. Coniferous trees are mainly found in

- A) Northern Plains                          B) High Himalayas  
C) Western Ghats                          D) Sundarbans

**Key:** B

**Solution:** Coniferous trees, like pine and deodar, are cone-shaped trees that grow in the cold, high-altitude regions of the Himalayas.

4. Which of the following trees is found in tidal forests?

- A) Sundri                                      B) Teak                                      C) Mahua                                      D) Bamboo

**Key:** A

**Solution:** Tidal or mangrove forests, like the Sundarbans, are named after the Sundari tree which grows in salty coastal water.

5. The Chipko Movement started in

- A) Kerala                                      B) Uttarakhand      C) Rajasthan                                      D) West Bengal

**Key:** B

**Solution:** The Chipko Movement was a famous forest conservation movement where people hugged trees to save them. It began in the Uttarakhand region.

#### B. True or False (Page No:54)

1. Deciduous trees shed all their leaves at once in a year.

**Key:** True

**Solution:** Yes, deciduous trees, like teak and sal, shed their leaves during the dry summer to conserve water.



**2. Evergreen forests are found only in desert areas.**

**Key:** False

**Solution:** Evergreen forests are found in areas with heavy rainfall, like the Western Ghats and Northeast India, not in dry deserts.

**3. Thorny forests help conserve water in dry regions.**

**Key:** True

**Solution:** Correct. The thorns and small leaves of these trees help reduce water loss, which is essential for survival in dry regions.

**4. Wildlife sanctuaries provide safe habitats for animals and birds.**

**Key:** True

**Solution:** Yes, wildlife sanctuaries are protected areas where animals and birds can live safely in their natural environment.

**5. Forests do not help in controlling floods and storms.**

**Key:** False

**Solution:** Forests are very important in controlling floods and storms. Tree roots hold the soil, and the canopy reduces the impact of heavy rain and wind.

### **C. Answer the Following Questions (Page No:55)**

**1. What is the difference between natural vegetation and crops?**

**Solution:** Key: Natural vegetation grows on its own without human help, while crops are plants deliberately sown and grown by farmers for food and other uses. Forests are natural vegetation; wheat and rice in fields are crops.

**2. Name the five main types of forests found in India.**

**Solution:** The five main types are: 1. Evergreen Forests, 2. Deciduous Forests, 3. Thorny Forests, 4. Coniferous Forests, and 5. Tidal Forests. These forests are classified based on the climate and rainfall of the region.

**3. List three products that forests provide us.**

**Solution:** Forests provide us with wood/timber, medicinal herbs, and fruits/lac/gum.

Many things we use, from furniture and paper to medicines and food, come from forests.

**4. Why is forest conservation important?**

**Solution:** Forest conservation is important because forests provide oxygen, prevent soil erosion, control floods, and are home to wildlife.

Forests are essential for maintaining the balance of our environment.

**5. Name any three wildlife species found only in India.**

**Solution:** The Asiatic Lion, the Bengal Tiger, and the Indian Rhinoceros (or the Nilgiri Tahr, the Lion-tailed Macaque).

India is home to many unique animals that are not found naturally anywhere else in

the world.

### D. Picture Study (Page No:55)



**1. Observe the forest image carefully.**

**2. Label the following in the image:**

**o Types of trees and plants**

**Solution:** For an Evergreen Forest: Label tall, dense trees with broad leaves.

For a Deciduous Forest: Label trees like Teak and Sal.

For a Coniferous Forest: Label tall, straight, cone-shaped trees like Pine and Deodar.

For a Thorny Forest: Label trees with thorns, like Babool and Cactus.

For a Tidal Forest: Label trees with tangled roots above the water, like Sundari.

**o Wildlife (animals, birds, insects)**

**Solution:** Label animals that live in that specific forest type. For example, in a deciduous forest, you might see deer, monkeys, and peacocks.

**3. Identify the type of forest: Evergreen, Deciduous, Coniferous, Thorny, or Tidal.**

**Solution:** The identification will depend on the visual clues:

Evergreen: Very dense, lush green canopy.

Deciduous: Trees with a less dense canopy.

Coniferous: Tall, cone-shaped trees, often in mountainous regions.

Thorny: Scattered, short trees with thorns in a dry landscape.

Tidal: Trees with roots visible above muddy, waterlogged soil.

**4. Write one ecological role of the forest.**

**Solution:** Any one of the following:

They release oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.

Their roots hold the soil tightly, preventing soil erosion.

They provide a home and shelter for wildlife.

Forests play a critical role in keeping our planet healthy.