**Revision question SET 1 Full mark 25**

**Choose the correct option. 1\*5=5**

**1.Mawsynram is known for**

**a. highest rainfall. b. highest snowfall.**

**c. highest waterfall. d. highest mountain peak.**

**2.Movement of air from high pressure to low pressure on land is known as wind. True/False.**

**3.The climate of a place is affected by  
a. Buildings b. population  
c. distance from the sea d. Slope**

**4. Prajapapati is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**a.The creator b. Preserver**

**C. destroyer d. None**

**5.The main occupation of people during the later vedic period was**

**A.trade and commerce b.cattle rearing**

**C.agriculture d.none of the above**

**6.What is loo? 2**

**7..Characteristics of western coastal plain. 2**

**8.which activity led to formation of Deccan plateau? 2**

**9.Case based question. 4**

**India is a country known for its diverse physical features, ranging from towering mountains to vast plains and coastal regions. One of its prominent geographical features is the Himalayas, which form a natural boundary separating India from neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh. These majestic mountains influence the climate and terrain of the region, providing a habitat for unique flora and fauna. In addition to the Himalayas, India is traversed by several rivers, including the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus, which play a vital role in the country's agriculture and economy. The Deccan Plateau covers much of southern India, characterized by its relatively flat terrain and rich agricultural lands. Along the coasts, India coasts long stretches of sandy beaches, mangrove forests, and vibrant coral reefs, offering diverse ecosystems and opportunities for tourism. These varied physical features contribute to India's rich biodiversity and cultural heritage.**

**i.What is the primary geographical feature separating India from neighboring countries?**

**ii.Which rivers are mentioned as significant in India's geography, and what roles do they play?**

**iii.What geographical feature characterizes much of southern India?**

**iv.What ecosystems can be found along India's coasts?**

**10. Write in detail about the geographical location of India. 5**

**11.“India is a land of different vegetation”, Discuss.**

**Revision question SET 2 Full mark 25**

**1.The rules for Buddhist Sangha are written down in the 5**

**a. Vinaya Pitaka b. Sutta Pitaka**

**c. Abhidhamma Pitaka d. None of the above**

**2.TIn North India, Cattle grazers and herders were called**

**a. Gopalaks b. Karmakaras**

**c. Gramika d. Adimai**

**3.Xerophytic vegetation means**

**a.Found in the hills b. Cacti Species**

**c.drought resistant plants d. Mountain forests**

**4.The largest Mangrove Forests in India and the world are**

**a.Sunderbans b. Western ghats**

**c. Andaman and Nicobar d. None of these**

**5.The city Megathenes described in the book Indica as a large and beautiful city is**

**a. Rajagriha b. Pataliputra**

**c. Vaishali d. Chennai**

**6.Answer in one word. 3**

**i. Tiger reserve in Uttarakhand**

**ii The most powerful Mahajanapadas.**

**iii.Goddess of Dawn.**

**7. Suggest reforms that the government should undertake that rural people can live with dignity in their own villages. 2**

**8. Compare and contrast the teachings of Jainism and Buddhism. 5**

**9. Equality and justice are considered to be the pillars of Democracy.Why? 5**

**10.On the given Map mark the following 5**

**A.Arctic Ocean**

**B.Africa**

**C.Manas tiger reserves**

**D.Great Indian Thar Desert**

**E.Corbett Park**