



SHREE VASISHTHA VIDHYALAYA

Social Science Worksheet 2026-27

Exc.

Name :- _____

Roll No :- _____

Worksheet - TA-1-01

Std.:- V - _____

Date :- _____

(Ch-8 Our Nation-India)

Q-1) Tick the correct answer.

- 1) India is located in which continent?
a) Africa ☒ b) Asia c) Europe
- 2) Which mountain range forms the northern boundary of India?
a) Aravallis b) Western Ghats ☒ c) Himalayas
- 3) The Gangetic Plain is mainly formed by the deposits brought by:
☒ a) rivers b) winds c) glaciers only
- 4) The Great Indian Desert is also called the:
a) Sahara Desert ☒ b) Thar Desert c) Gobi Desert
- 5) Which mountain range lies along the western coast of India?
☒ a) Western Ghats b) Eastern Ghats c) Southern Ghats

Q-2) Fill in the blanks:

1. The capital of India is New Delhi.
2. The Himalayas lie to the north of India.
3. The fertile plain formed by river deposits is called the Gangetic Plain.
4. The large plateau covering much of Peninsular India is the Deccan Plateau.
5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal.

Q-3) Name the following:

1. Name the plateau of southern India.
2. Name the island group in the Arabian Sea.
3. Name the river after which the Gangetic Plain is named.
4. Name the mountain range along the eastern coast.
5. Name the soil found in Deccan Plateau.

Deccan Plateau
Lakshadweep
Ganga
Eastern Ghats
Black soil

Q-4) Give two examples of each:

- 1) Crops found in Deccan Plateau
- 2) States lying in Gangetic Plains
- 3) Physical features of India
- 4) Hill ranges in Deccan Plateau
- 5) ~~Crops found~~ in Deccan Plateau
States lying

1) Cotton , 2) Groundnuts
1) Uttar Pradesh , 2) Bihar
1) Himalayas , 2) Northern Plains
1) Western Ghats , 2) Eastern Ghats
1) Tamil Nadu , 2) Karnataka

Q-5) Rejuggle the following:

- 1) AARJASTHN RAJASTHAN
- 2) RASHATMAHRA MAHARASHTRA
- 2) ARAKNTAKA KARNATAKA
- 4) JARUTAG GUJARAT

Q-6) Classify the following:

[Satpura range, Northern Plains, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Black Soil, Alluvial Soil]

Gangetic Plains	Deccan Plateau
Northern Plains	Satpura range
Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
Alluvial Soil	Black soil

[Pine, Fir, Babul, Keekar, Himalayas, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Nilgiri Hills]

Thorn Forests	Mountain Forests
Babul	Pine, Fir
Keekar	Himalayas
Maharashtra, Karnataka	Nilgiri Hills.

Q-7) Picture Talk:

A a) What do you see in the picture. Island

b) Name one island group of India.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands / Lakshadweep Islands

c) Name the island lying in Bay of Bengal.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

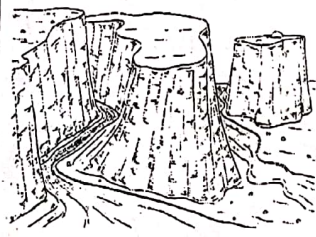
B a) Name the landform that you see in the picture. Plateau

b) Can you name one plateau found in India.

Deccan Plateau

c) Which crops can be grown in the plateau regions.

Cotton & Groundnuts



Q-8) Case Study:

India is a land of great geographical diversity. In the north, the mighty Himalayan Mountains form a natural boundary. The Northern Plains are fertile and are watered by rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra. To the west lies the Thar Desert, while the Deccan Plateau covers a large part of southern India. India also has long coastal areas along the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The country has many rivers, forests, islands and different types of landforms, making India a geographically diverse nation.

Questions

1. Which mountain range lies in the north of India?

Himalayan Mountains

2. Name the desert found in western India.

Thar desert

3. Which plateau covers a large part of southern India?

Deccan Plateau

4. Name any two important rivers mentioned in the passage.

Ganga, and Yamuna