

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY — ACTIVE RECALL TEST

Instructions: Attempt all questions. Write sequences in full, with every item in its correct place. Map activities are to be done on a blank outline map — an outline map of India is provided at the end of this paper.

Section 1 India: Location, Extent and Frontiers

- Q1.** Arrange from west to east the eight states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
- Q2.** Write India's four extreme points (north, south, east, west) with the state/UT and the standard meridian of IST.
- Q3.** Arrange India's land neighbours in descending order of border length.
- Q4.** Arrange the Indian states/UTs along each border: (a) China, west to east; (b) Nepal, west to east; (c) Bhutan, west to east; (d) Pakistan, north to south; (e) Myanmar, north to south.
- Q5.** Arrange the top three coastal states in descending order of coastline length as per the revised 2023-24 measurement. Which state has the shortest coastline, and which state/UT the longest overall?

Map Activity 1 · India's frame and frontiers

On a blank political map of India, draw the Tropic of Cancer and 82°30'E meridian, then mark:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Indira Col | 6. Siliguri Corridor | 11. Shaksgam Valley |
| 2. Indira Point | 7. Doklam | 12. Palk Strait |
| 3. Kibithu | 8. Diphu Pass | 13. Rama Setu |
| 4. Sir Creek | 9. Pangong Tso | 14. Lipulekh |
| 5. Kanyakumari | 10. Aksai Chin | |

Section 2 Geological Structure

- Q6.** Write India's rock systems in chronological order, oldest to youngest. (Hint: A P D A)
- Q7.** Match each rock system with its identifying resource or feature: Dharwar, Cuddapah, Vindhyan, Gondwana, Deccan Traps, Shiwalik.
- Q8.** Arrange from north to south: Singareni coalfield, Damodar valley coalfields, Neyveli lignite field, Talcher coalfield, Cuddapah basin.

Map Activity 2 · Rocks, minerals and coal

On a blank map of India, shade or mark:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Deccan Traps extent (Shade region) | 6. Mahanadi valley (Coal valley) |
| 2. Dharwar-Bellary-Mysore belt (Mineral belt) | 7. Godavari valley (Coal valley) |
| 3. Cuddapah basin (Basin) | 8. Aravalli range (Oldest fold range) |
| 4. Panna (Diamond area) | 9. Vindhyan range (Sedimentary range) |
| 5. Damodar valley (Coal valley) | 10. Chotanagpur plateau (Mineral plateau) |

Section 3 The Himalayan Ranges

- Q9.** Arrange the Himalayan ranges from north to south with the average height of each, and name the three Trans-Himalayan ranges from north to south.
- Q10.** Arrange from west to east: (a) the Lesser Himalayan ranges; (b) the local names of the Shiwaliks.
- Q11.** Arrange the regional divisions of the Himalayas from west to east with the rivers that bound each.
- Q12.** (a) Arrange from west to east: Kangchenjunga, K2, Namcha Barwa, Nanda Devi, Nanga Parbat, Everest, Kamet. (b) Arrange K2, Kangchenjunga, Nanda Devi and Kamet in descending order of height.
- Q13.** Arrange the Purvanchal hills from north to south, and write the highest peak of each north-eastern state.

Map Activity 3 · Himalayan and north-eastern peaks and hills

On a physical map of India, mark each peak with ▲ and each range/hill with a line:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. K2 (Peak) | 7. Kangto (Peak) | 13. Dhauladhar (Range) |
| 2. Nanga Parbat (Peak) | 8. Saramati (Peak) | 14. Dafla–Miri–Abor–Mishmi (Hills) |
| 3. Kamet (Peak) | 9. Mt Iso (Peak) | 15. Patkai Bum (Hills) |
| 4. Nanda Devi (Peak) | 10. Phawngpui (Peak) | 16. Dehra Dun (Dun valley) |
| 5. Kangchenjunga (Peak) | 11. Betling Sib (Peak) | |
| 6. Namcha Barwa (Peak) | 12. Pir Panjal (Range) | |

Section 4 Passes, Glaciers and Lakes (with Himachal focus)

- Q14.** Arrange these passes from west to east: Nathu La, Shipki La, Zoji La, Bom Di La, Rohtang, Diphu, Lipulekh.
- Q15.** Arrange these passes from north to south: Rohtang, Khardung La, Lipulekh, Banihal, Shipki La.
- Q16.** Match each Himachal pass with what it connects: Rohtang, Bara Lacha La, Shipki La, Shingo La (Shinku La), Pin Parvati, Debsa.
- Q17.** Write the glacier or glacial lake that feeds each river: Chandra, Bhaga, Beas, Parbati, Pabbar, Ravi, Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Gori Ganga, Nubra, Lidder, Teesta.
- Q18.** Arrange these lakes from north to south: Tso Moriri, Wular, South Lhonak, Pangong Tso, Dal, Chorabari Tal.

Map Activity 4 · Himalayan passes and glaciers of India

On a physical map of India, mark each pass (×) and glacier (✱) and write the state/UT beside it:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Khardung La (Pass) | 7. Nathu La (Pass) | 13. Gangotri (Glacier) |
| 2. Zoji La (Pass) | 8. Jelep La (Pass) | 14. Milam (Glacier) |
| 3. Banihal (Pass) | 9. Sela (Pass) | 15. Pindari (Glacier) |
| 4. Mana (Pass) | 10. Bum La (Pass) | 16. Zemu (Glacier) |
| 5. Niti (Pass) | 11. Pangsau (Pass) | |
| 6. Lipulekh (Pass) | 12. Siachen (Glacier) | |

Map Activity 5 · Himachal Pradesh special

On a blank district map of Himachal Pradesh, mark passes (x), glaciers (*), lakes (○), tunnels (=) and rivers (~):

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rohtang Pass (Pass) | 7. Bara Shigri (Glacier) | 13. Tandi (Confluence) |
| 2. Bara Lacha La (Pass) | 8. Chhota Shigri (Glacier) | 14. Pong Dam (Dam) |
| 3. Shipki La (Pass) | 9. Beas Kund (Lake) | 15. Bhakra Dam (Dam) |
| 4. Shingo La (Pass) | 10. Suraj Tal (Lake) | 16. Kangra Valley (Valley) |
| 5. Pin Parvati Pass (Pass) | 11. Mantalai (Lake) | |
| 6. Atal Tunnel (Tunnel) | 12. Chandranahan (Lake) | |

Section 5 The Northern Plains

- Q19.** Arrange the belts of the Northern Plains from the Shiwalik foothills southwards, with the width or key feature of each.
- Q20.** Arrange the five doabs of the Punjab plain from west to east, with the rivers enclosing each.
- Q21.** Arrange the regional units of the Ganga plain from west to east.
- Q22.** Write the location (state/region) and one fact for each: Sambhar, Didwana, Luni, Ghaggar, Majuli, Barind, Chambal ravines, Sundarbans.

Map Activity 6 · Northern Plains and Thar

On a blank map of northern India, mark and label:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bhabar-Terai belt (Belt) | 6. Rohilkhand (Region) | 11. Luni river (River) |
| 2. Jim Corbett NP (Terai) | 7. Mithila (Region) | 12. Ghaggar river (River) |
| 3. Kaziranga NP (Terai) | 8. Magadh (Region) | 13. Majuli (River island) |
| 4. Five Punjab doabs (Doabs) | 9. Sambhar Lake (Saline lake) | 14. Sundarbans (Delta) |
| 5. Ganga-Yamuna Doab (Doab) | 10. Didwana (Saline lake) | |

Section 6 The Peninsular Plateau

- Q23.** Arrange these peaks in descending order of height: Guru Shikhar, Anai Mudi, Dhupgarh, Doda Betta, Jindhagada, Shillong Peak, Mullayanagiri, Girnar.
- Q24.** Arrange these uplands from south to north: Rajmahal Hills, Javadi Hills, Palghat Gap, Bhore Ghat, Nilgiri Hills, Cardamom Hills, Nallamala Hills, Satpura Range.
- Q25.** Arrange from west to east: (a) the parts of the Satpura Range; (b) the continuation of the Vindhyas; (c) the hills of the Meghalaya Plateau.
- Q26.** Arrange along the Western Ghats from north to south: Palghat Gap, Mahabaleshwar, Anai Mudi, Salher, Bhore Ghat, Kudremukh, Thal Ghat, Doda Betta.
- Q27.** Arrange the ranges of the Eastern Ghats from north to south, and name the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats.

Map Activity 7 · Peninsular peaks, passes and plateaus

On a physical map of India, mark peaks (▲), passes/gaps (×) and shade plateaus:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Guru Shikhar (Peak) | 8. Doda Betta (Peak) | 15. Thal Ghat (Pass) |
| 2. Dhupgarh (Peak) | 9. Anai Mudi (Peak) | 16. Bhore Ghat (Pass) |
| 3. Amarkantak (Peak) | 10. Mahendragiri (Peak) | 17. Palghat Gap (Gap) |
| 4. Kalsubai (Peak) | 11. Jindhagada (Peak) | 18. Chhattisgarh Plain (Plain) |
| 5. Mahabaleshwar (Peak) | 12. Gali Konda (Peak) | 19. Malwa Plateau (Plateau) |
| 6. Mullayanagiri (Peak) | 13. Shillong Peak (Peak) | 20. Garo-Rajmahal Gap (Gap) |
| 7. Kudremukh (Peak) | 14. Girnar (Peak) | |

Section 7 Coasts, Ports and Islands

- Q28.** Arrange the segments of (a) the western coastal plain and (b) the eastern coastal plain from north to south.
- Q29.** Arrange from north to south: (a) the coastal lakes Pulicat, Chilika, Kolleru; (b) the west-coast ports Kochi, Kandla, Mormugao, Mumbai, New Mangalore; (c) the east-coast ports Chennai, Paradip, Tuticorin, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam.
- Q30.** Arrange from north to south the islands and channels of (a) the Andaman & Nicobar group and (b) Lakshadweep.
- Q31.** Write the location and one fact of each island: Barren, Narcondam, Sriharikota, Sagar, New Moore, Pamban, Andrott.

Map Activity 8 · Coastline, lagoons, ports and islands

On a blank map of India with the surrounding seas, mark and label:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Gulf of Kachchh (Gulf) | 8. Kolleru (Lake) | 15. Nine Degree Channel (Channel) |
| 2. Gulf of Khambhat (Gulf) | 9. Pulicat (Lagoon) | 16. Eight Degree Channel (Channel) |
| 3. Konkan coast (Coast) | 10. Vembanad (Kayal) | 17. Barren Island (Volcano) |
| 4. Malabar coast (Coast) | 11. Sriharikota (Island) | 18. Port Blair (Capital) |
| 5. Coromandel coast (Coast) | 12. Gulf of Mannar (Gulf) | 19. Kavaratti (Capital) |
| 6. Northern Circars (Coast) | 13. Duncan Passage (Channel) | 20. Paradip (Port) |
| 7. Chilika (Lagoon) | 14. Ten Degree Channel (Channel) | |

Section 8 Rivers and Dams

- Q32.** Write the Panch Prayags in downstream order with the river that joins the Alaknanda at each.
- Q33.** Arrange the five Punjab rivers of the Indus system from west to east, and write which of them India controls under the Indus Waters Treaty.
- Q34.** Arrange from west to east the points where these left-bank tributaries join the Ganga: Kosi, Gomti, Ramganga, Gandak, Mahananda, Ghaghara. Also arrange the right-bank tributaries Yamuna and Son from west to east.
- Q35.** Arrange the right-bank tributaries of the Yamuna from west to east by their confluence, and write where the Yamuna meets the Ganga.
- Q36.** Trace the Brahmaputra from source to sea by writing its names in order along its course.
- Q37.** Arrange the mouths of these east-flowing rivers from north to south: Cauvery, Mahanadi, Pennar, Subarnarekha, Godavari, Vaigai, Krishna, Brahmani.

- Q38.** Arrange the mouths of these west-flowing rivers from north to south: Periyar, Tapi, Sabarmati, Sharavati, Narmada, Mahi, Netravati, Mandovi.
- Q39.** Arrange these rivers in descending order of length within India: Narmada, Krishna, Yamuna, Godavari, Ganga, Mahanadi, Cauvery, Tapi.
- Q40.** Arrange these river basins in ascending order of area: Godavari, Narmada, Pennar, Krishna, Tapi, Cauvery, Mahanadi.
- Q41.** Arrange these dams from north to south and write the river of each: Hirakud, Tehri, Mettur, Pong, Indira Sagar, Koyna, Bhakra, Idukki, Nagarjuna Sagar, Ranjit Sagar, Ukai, Gandhi Sagar.

Map Activity 9 · River sources, confluences, dams and cities

On a drainage map of India, mark sources (●), confluences (⊕), dams (■) and cities on rivers:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Verinag (Source) | 8. Talakaveri (Source) | 15. Sardar Sarovar (Dam) |
| 2. Rakas Tal (Source) | 9. Devprayag (Confluence) | 16. Nagarjuna Sagar (Dam) |
| 3. Gomukh (Source) | 10. Prayagraj (Confluence) | 17. Cuttack (City on river) |
| 4. Amarkantak (Source) | 11. Farakka (Bifurcation) | 18. Surat (City on river) |
| 5. Multai (Source) | 12. Tandri (Confluence) | 19. Hyderabad (City on river) |
| 6. Trimbakeshwar (Source) | 13. Tehri Dam (Dam) | 20. Madurai (City on river) |
| 7. Mahabaleshwar (Source) | 14. Hirakud Dam (Dam) | |

Section 9 Indian Monsoon

- Q42.** Write in sequence the events from March to mid-June that lead to the 'burst' of the south-west monsoon.
- Q43.** Write the normal onset dates of the south-west monsoon in order from the Andamans to the whole country, and the order of withdrawal.
- Q44.** Arrange IMD's monsoon rainfall categories in ascending order with their range as a percentage of the Long Period Average (LPA). What is the current LPA?
- Q45.** Match each with its effect on the Indian monsoon and cyclones: El Niño, La Niña, positive IOD, negative IOD, suppressed MJO.

Map Activity 10 · Monsoon and climate map

On a blank map of India, draw arrows for both monsoon branches and mark:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Arabian Sea branch – 3 streams (Arrows) | 9. Dras (Coldest) |
| 2. Bay of Bengal branch – 2 streams (Arrows) | 10. Phalodi (Hottest recorded) |
| 3. Onset point (Kerala) (Point) | 11. Coromandel coast (Winter rain) |
| 4. Mawsynram (Wettest) | 12. Kalbaisakhi zone (Storms) |
| 5. Cherrapunji (Very wet) | 13. Mango shower zone (Showers) |
| 6. Mount Abu (Orographic pocket) | 14. Blossom shower zone (Showers) |
| 7. Jaisalmer (Driest) | 15. Western Disturbance entry (Arrow) |
| 8. Leh (Cold desert) | 16. Palghat Gap (Wind corridor) |

Section 10 Indian Climate

- Q46.** In July and August, the Ganga delta and the coastal plains of Odisha receive intense rainfall, while the Coromandel Coast (Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh) stays dry. — True or False?

- Q47.** Answer the following on temperature ranges in India:
 (a) Name the region with the highest **diurnal** range of temperature, and the region with the highest **annual** range.
 (b) Name the region where both ranges are the lowest.
- Q48.** Arrange Kolkata, Delhi, Patna, Jaisalmer and Prayagraj in descending order of monsoon rainfall, and write the reason for the pattern in one line.
- Q49.** Match each local weather phenomenon with its region and season: Loo, Andhi, Kalbaisakhi, Bardoli Chheerha, Mango showers, Blossom showers.
- Q50.** Match each Köppen climate type with its region in India: Amw, As, Aw, BShw, BWhw, Cwg, Dfc, E.

Section 11 Natural Vegetation and Forest Cover

- Q51.** Write the forest type for each rainfall band, in descending order of rainfall.
- Q52.** Arrange the Himalayan vegetation zones in ascending order of altitude, from the foothills to the snowline.
- Q53.** Arrange these forest types in descending order of area in India: tropical wet evergreen, tropical dry deciduous, Himalayan moist temperate, tropical semi-evergreen, tropical moist deciduous.
- Q54.** As per ISFR 2023, write in descending order the top three states/UTs by (a) forest cover area, (b) forest cover as % of geographical area, and (c) forest and tree cover area.

Map Activity 11 • Forests and vegetation

On a blank map of India, shade or mark:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Top 3 states by forest area (Shade) | 6. Sundarbans mangroves (Delta) |
| 2. Top 3 by forest % (Shade) | 7. Coringa mangroves (Delta) |
| 3. Tropical wet evergreen belts (Shade) | 8. Chir pine belt (Belt) |
| 4. Tropical thorn forests (Shade) | 9. Himalayan dry temperate (Region) |
| 5. Tropical dry evergreen (Strip) | 10. Hasdeo Arand (Forest) |

Section 12 Soils

- Q55.** Arrange India's major soil groups in descending order of area.
- Q56.** Arrange the soil horizons from top to bottom.
- Q57.** Write the main regions (states) of each soil type: alluvial, black, red, laterite, arid, saline/alkaline, peaty/marshy.

Map Activity 12 • Soil distribution

On a blank map of India, shade each soil type in a different colour:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Alluvial soil (Shade) | 4. Laterite soil (Shade) | 7. Peaty soil – Kuttanad (Point) |
| 2. Black soil (Shade) | 5. Desert soil (Shade) | 8. Forest/Mountain soil (Shade) |
| 3. Red soil (Shade) | 6. Saline soil (Shade) | |

Outline Map of India — for Map Activities



Rough Work

