

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 14: Republic of India – Section 1: The Geography of India

Guided Notes

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. India is the largest country on the Indian _____.
2. It is located in southern _____ on the southern side of the Himalayan Mountains.
3. While India has one of the largest _____ in the world, it is only the seventh-largest country in the world at about 1.2 million square miles.
4. Just south of the large mountain ranges, most of India is made up of a broad _____ between the Indus River and the Ganges River.
5. South of this great plain is an area of higher plateaus called the _____.
6. Most of India's people rely on farming and other _____ work, so most of the people live along the great rivers and in the fertile river valleys.
7. Some of India's largest cities are located along the _____ River or near the coast.
8. Snow and ice are in the northern _____, hot dry plains are in the central plateau, and steamy _____ climate is along the southern coast.
9. A large _____ area borders Pakistan, while the Ganges Plain is humid and almost tropical.
10. The climate of India is shaped by seasonal winds known as _____.
11. These winds blow hot, dry air across the continent from the northeast during the _____. In the spring and summer, the winds come from the opposite direction and bring heavy _____ from the ocean.
12. On the other hand, monsoon rains can cause destructive _____.
13. India has many natural resources, a number of which are _____. It is the fourth-largest producer of _____ in the world.
14. The large and densely populated parts of India create many _____ problems for India's people.
15. _____ is the most polluted city in the world.
16. An enormous and growing _____ along with the rapid growth of cities (urban areas) and the development of _____ have left many parts of India with some of the heaviest _____ pollution in the world.
17. The _____ River is India's most important river.
18. The water of the Ganges carries tons of rich _____ (topsoil, silt, and minerals from the mountains) that is gradually spread along its path, enriching the farmland and creating a large, fertile _____ at the mouth of the river.
19. In spite of the river's importance and its place in the spiritual lives of Indians, the quality of the water has become _____.
20. _____ can be a serious and sometimes deadly problem for the people of India.
21. The core of the _____ is in the north along the banks of the Ganges, with other river valleys and southern coastal areas also having large population concentrations of people.
22. The majority of Indians live in _____ areas with only about one-third of the population living in cities.
23. With India's large population comes incredible _____.
24. _____ is one of the official languages and is the most common language with over 40 percent of the population speaking it.
25. The majority of the population practices _____.