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Contents

Exam Information

→ Extra Study Material E-book Content	viii
5 Solved Papers E-Book given in QR Code	
→ Important Information	ix
(Complete Information about Sainik School Entrance Exam and Company Helpline No. given for any problem Related to Book and exam)	
→ Syllabus and Exam Pattern	x
→ Analytical Chart	xii
(Chart of how many Questions were Asked from Each Subject Chapter in Previous Years Papers)	

Solved Paper

➤ AISSEE Solved Paper (Exam Date : 18-01-2026)	1-18
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Social Science

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
Geography				
1.	Geographical Diversity of India	15	4	1-4
2.	Resources and Their Conservation	15	22	5-10
3.	Weather and Climate	15	1	11-14
4.	Landforms and Life	20	5	15-17
5.	Locating Places on The Earth	17	1	18-20
6.	Ocean and Continents	15	–	21-23
7.	The Story of Indian Farming	10	–	24-33
8.	India and Her Neighbours	10	–	34-44
Civics				
9.	From the Rulers to the Ruled : Types of Governments	20	–	45-51
10.	The Constitution of India	21	–	52-57
11.	Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System	17	–	58-63
12.	The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive	20	9	64-71
13.	Grassroot Democracy : Local & Self-Government	20	6	72-75
14.	The State, the Government and You	10	–	76-82
Economics				
15.	From Barter to Money	17	–	83-86
16.	Understanding Market	20	3	87-92
17.	Economic Activities Around Us	15	1	93-94
18.	Infrastructure : Engine of India's Development	10	–	95-100
19.	Banks and the Magic of Finance	10	–	101-104

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
History				
20.	The Beginning of Indian Civilisation	15	–	105-108
21.	India's Cultural Roots	15	–	109-112
22.	New Beginnings : City and States	15	–	113-115
23.	The Rise of Empire	23	1	116-120
24.	The Age of Reorganisation	20	–	121-127
25.	The Gupta Era : An Age of Tireless Creativity	20	–	128-133
26.	Reshaping India's Political Map	25	6	134-145
27.	The Rise of Marathas	25	–	146-151
28.	The Colonial Era in India	25	5	152-159
29.	Empires and Kingdoms : 6 th to 10 th Centuries	10	–	160-172
30.	Turning Tides : 11 th and 12 th Centuries	10	–	173-181
31.	India : A Home to Many	10	–	182-188
Total Questions		510	64	

General Science

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
1.	Fossil Fuel (Coal and Petroleum), Finding Calorific Value of Fuels and Combustion of Flame	14	18	1-7
2.	Cell Structure and Functions	18	9	8-13
3.	Reproduction in Plants and Animals	19	20	14-31
4.	Force, Friction (Relations between Different Types of Friction) and Pressure	19	17	32-39
5.	Sound and Its Basics	17	8	40-43
6.	Reflection and Dispersion of Light	20	14	44-52
7.	Metals and Non-Metals	20	18	53-58
8.	Synthetic Fibres and Plastics	15	7	59-64
9.	Chemical Effects of Electric Current and Electroplating	19	17	65-70
10.	Stars and Solar Systems	24	8	71-80
11.	Pollution (Air & Water) and Global Warming	25	10	81-86
12.	Micro-Organisms and Food	25	16	87-98
13.	Some Natural Phenomenon	16	4	99-103
14.	Cropping Seasons and Agricultural Practices	15	10	104-107
15.	Conservation of Plants and Animals (Biosphere Reserves, National Parks and Sanctuaries)	15	8	108-114
16.	Reaching Age of Adolescence, Change During Puberty, Endocrine Glands and Hormones	20	12	115-122
Total Questions		301	196	

Mathematics

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
1.	Number System	32	31	1-9
2.	L.C.M. and H.C.F.	43	3	10-14
3.	Square and Square Root	57	16	15-18
4.	Cube and Cube Root	40	10	19-21
5.	Surds and Indices	73	17	22-27
6.	Fraction and Decimal Numbers	40	11	28-37
7.	Simplification	65	3	38-41
8.	Ratio and Proportion	47	5	42-45
9.	Average	52	8	46-49
10.	Unitary Method	65	5	50-54
11.	Percentage	55	11	55-59
12.	Profit, Loss and Discount	54	16	60-64
13.	Time and Work	65	17	65-69
14.	Speed, Time and Distance	48	12	70-73
15.	Simple Interest	51	2	74-76
16.	Compound Interest	35	8	77-80
17.	Algebraic Expressions and Identities Including Factorization	73	39	81-88
18.	Linear Equations in One Variable	43	10	89-94
19.	Geometry Triangle (Angle Sum Property, Pythagoras Theorem) and Parallel Line, Euler Formula, Visualizing Solid Shapes	42	45	95-108
20.	Area and Perimeter (Circles)	54	32	109-115
21.	Volume and Surface Area	77	33	116-121
22.	Data Handling	19	17	122-129
23.	Statistics	40	12	130-136
24.	Probability	42	12	137-141
Total Questions		1,212	375	

English

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
1.	The Sentence	15	5	1-3
2.	The Phrase & The Clause	15	—	4-5
3.	The Noun : Kinds of Noun	15	2	6-7
4.	The Noun : Number	18	1	8-9
5.	The Noun : Gender	32	1	10-11

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
6.	The Pronoun	28	2	12-14
7.	Types of Verbs	27	5	15-16
8.	The Adjective & Degrees of Comparison	42	14	17-22
9.	The Adverb	16	5	23-25
10.	The Preposition	40	6	26-29
11.	The Conjunction	10	5	30-33
12.	The Interjection	20	—	34
13.	Modals	22	3	35-37
14.	Subject-Verb Agreement	38	5	38-41
15.	Articles	34	5	42-44
16.	Tense Forms	26	4	45-47
17.	Conditional Sentences	22	1	48-49
18.	Question Tags	12	3	50-51
19.	Transformation of Sentences (Change of Sentences as Directed)	20	—	52-54
20.	Voice	21	8	55-58
21.	Narration	17	7	59-63
22.	Spotting Errors	16	5	64-65
23.	Sentence Improvement	20	1	66-67
24.	Order of Words in a Sentence	4	13	68-69
25.	Word Formation	24	4	70-72
26.	Punctuation	8	2	73-74
27.	Synonyms	29	11	75-77
28.	Antonyms	32	8	78-80
29.	One Word Substitution	29	1	81-83
30.	Idioms & Phrases	26	10	84-86
31.	Correct Spellings	47	3	87-88
32.	Confusing Words	20	1	89-91
33.	Comprehension Passage	39	26	92-97
Total Questions		784	167	

Intelligence

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
1.	Arranging the Word According to Dictionary	53	18	1-4
2.	Coding-Decoding	25	7	5-10

Chapter No.	Chapter's Name (Complete Theory)	Practice Questions	PYQs (2018-2025)	Page No.
3.	Analogy Test	17	34	11-20
4.	Classification	23	17	21-23
5.	Logical Sequence of Words	29	4	24-27
6.	Find Out the Conditional Number/Letter/Symbol	12	3	28-29
7.	Series Test	32	14	30-34
8.	Find the Missing Term	31	20	35-38
9.	Blood Relation	34	4	39-43
10.	Direction Test	37	10	44-48
11.	Ranking Test	19	7	49-51
12.	Seating Arrangement	41	3	52-55
13.	Puzzle Test	32	1	56-58
14.	Mathematical Operations	37	6	59-61
15.	Mathematical Reasoning	28	2	62-63
16.	Cube, Cuboid and Dice	30	6	64-69
17.	Calendar & Clock	26	9	70-74
18.	Venn Diagram	30	2	75-78
19.	Non-Verbal Reasoning	116	23	79-100
Total Questions		652	190	

Answer Key

1.	Social Science	1-5
2.	General Science	5-8
3.	Mathematics	8-16
4.	English	16-22
5.	Intelligence	22-27

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Geography of India

- The geography of India gives it a distinct identity, which includes vast mountains, extensive plains, deserts, plateaus, a long coastline and islands.
- India is the 7th largest country in the world and is a part of Asia. Along with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar, it forms the Indian subcontinent.
- India has five major regions : The Himalayan region, the Indo-Gangetic Plain, the Thar Desert, the Southern Peninsular Plateau and the Islands.

Natural Boundaries

- In the north lies the Himalayas; in the west are the Thar Desert and the Arabian Sea; in the south is the Indian Ocean and in the east is the Bay of Bengal.
- These geographical features separate India from the rest of the continent and have shaped India's climate, culture and history.



Do You Know?

- Karnataka's Jog Falls is India's most magnificent waterfall. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydroelectric Project, located near Jog Falls, is a major power station that has been working since 1948. This shows how falling water can be converted into hydroelectric energy using turbines.
- **Power House Waterfall** : This famous waterfall is located at Periyar Canal, Munnar (Kerala).
- In the year 1984, astronaut Rakesh Sharma (the first Indian to travel into space) told Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that, "From space, India looks the best in the world."

The Himalayan Mountain Range

- The Himalayas are the world's highest mountain range, stretching about 2,500 km in length. Many of its peaks are more than 8,000 metres high and these are collectively called the "Eight-thousanders."
- It extends across six countries of Asia : India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- In summer, the melting of snow provides water to the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra rivers, which supply water for drinking, agriculture and industry; therefore, it is called the "Water Tower of Asia."
- In Sanskrit, the word 'Himalaya' is formed by combining two words – Him (snow) + Alaya (home), which means "Home of Snow."

- The Bhagirathi River, a major tributary of the Ganga River, originates near the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand, from Gaumukh ("Cow's Mouth"). It is one of the largest glaciers in the Indian Himalayas.

Formation of the Himalayas and Tectonics

- In ancient times, India was a part of a vast landmass called Gondwana, where Africa was its neighbour.
- About 50 million years ago, India collided with Eurasia, causing the land between them to rise and form the Himalayas.
- Even today, India is moving towards Asia at a speed of about 5 cm per year, due to which the Himalayas are rising by about 5 mm every year. Because of this, the Himalayas rise about 5 mm every year, which means that in 1,000 years, they can become about 5 metres taller.

Three Major Ranges of the Himalayas

- **Himadri (Greater Himalaya)** : This is the highest and most inaccessible part of the Himalayas. It includes Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga. This range remains covered with snow throughout the year. Life here is extremely difficult, so there are very few settlements.
- **Himachal (Lesser Himalaya)** : It is located to the south of the Himadri. The climate here is moderate (temperate). This region supports rich biodiversity and human settlement. Famous hill stations such as Nainital (Uttarakhand), Darjeeling (West Bengal), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) and Mussoorie (Uttarakhand) are located in this region.
- **Shivalik Hills (Outer Himalaya)** : This is the outermost and the lowest range. These hills have slopes and dense forests. They are rich in wildlife and act as a transitional zone between the Himalayas and the (northern) plains of the Ganga.



Do You Know?

- In the Western Himalayas, traditional houses are built using local stone and wood in the Kath-Kuni or Dhajji Dewari style. These houses remain warm in cold weather and resist damage during minor earthquakes.
- **Great Himalayan National Park** :
 - ❖ It is located in Himachal Pradesh. It has a wide variety of plants and animals.
 - ❖ It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - ❖ The government and rural communities work together to protect its biodiversity.

The Cold Desert of India – Ladakh

- Most people think of a desert as a hot place, but there are also cold deserts. In India, Ladakh is a cold desert. In Ladakh, the winter temperature falls below -30°C .
- There is very little rainfall here. The land is rugged, with rocky terrain, deep valleys and lakes such as Pangong Tso (Tso means lake).
- The water of Pangong Tso (Lake) in Ladakh is salty, which is unusual for lakes. This salinity comes from dissolved minerals from the surrounding mountains.
- The Ladakh region looks like the surface of the Moon, so it is also called the “Moonland” (Chandrabhumi). According to geologists, when the Indian landmass collided with Eurasia, these mountains were folded. Earlier, this region was once under an ocean, so the rocks here are mainly made of sand and clay.
- Yaks are very important for the people here. They are reared for milk, meat, wool and dung and are also used for transportation.
- Despite the harsh climate, Ladakh is home to unique wildlife such as the Snow Leopard, Ibex and Tibetan Antelope. The people of Ladakh live a simple life. This region is also famous for its ancient monasteries and colourful festivals like Losar and the Hemis Festival.

The Ganga Plain (Northern Plains)

- **Geographical Location :** The Ganga plains are vast, flat and fertile landforms located to the south of the Himalayas. These plains have been an important part of India’s history and civilization.
- **Contribution of Rivers :** These plains are nourished by the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries. These rivers bring minerals with them, which enrich the soil, making it highly fertile and ideal for agriculture.
- **Population and Resources :** These rivers also help in generating electricity. A large part of India’s population lives in these plains.
- **Transport Network :** The flat land has helped in the development of a strong transport network. The movement of people and goods is easy through roads and railways. For thousands of years, rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra have been used for travel and trade.
- **Wildlife Diversity :** These plains are also rich in wildlife. Some main features of the wildlife here are:
 - ❖ **Northern Plains Grey Langur :** It is found in Bandhavgarh National Park.
 - ❖ **Tiger :** Once on the verge of extinction, the tiger is now protected under ‘Project Tiger(1975)’.
 - ❖ **Indian Gharial :** It is a reptile measuring 2.5 to 4.5 metres in length, which is endangered and protected by law.
 - ❖ **Indian Peacock :** The national bird of India, the peacock is also found in these regions.



Do You Know?

- **Naming of Rivers :** Most rivers in India are named after goddesses, such as Ganga, Yamuna and Kaveri. In contrast, ‘Brahmaputra’ means ‘Son of Brahma’.
- **Special Feature of the Brahmaputra :** Unlike most rivers, the Brahmaputra River becomes even more voluminous in summer instead of drying up.

The Thar Desert (The Great Indian Desert)

- **Geographical Location and Extent :** The Thar Desert is located in the western part of India and appears as a yellow region on the map. Most of it lies in India, spreading across the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana.
- **Relief Features :** This region is known for its golden sand dunes, rugged terrain and open skies. These wind-formed sand dunes can reach heights of up to 150 metres.
- **Harsh Climate :** It is a vast arid region. Extreme conditions such as very high daytime temperatures, cold nights and scarcity of water make it a natural barrier.
- **Water Scarcity :** There is a severe shortage of water here. Women often travel long distances to fetch water. They clean utensils using very little water, which is later reused for plants or other purposes.
- **Water Conservation :** Rajasthan is famous for its traditional water conservation methods. Special systems like ‘Tanka’ and ‘Kund’ are used to store rainwater, which is often used for drinking.



Do You Know?

- **Jaisalmer (The Golden City) :** The city of Jaisalmer, located in the Thar Desert, is known as the “Golden City.” The Jaisalmer Fort situated here is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- **Pushkar Fair :** A world-famous camel fair is organised in Ajmer.

Aravalli Mountain Range

- **Antiquity and Extent :** The Aravalli Range is one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, about 2.5 billion years old. It extends across Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat.
- **Peaks and Height :** Its highest peak is Guru Shikhar in Mount Abu (more than 1700 metres), while most of the hills have a height between 300–900 metres.
- **Natural Barrier :** The Aravalli Range acts as a natural barrier, preventing the Thar Desert from spreading towards the east.
- **Mineral Wealth :** This region is rich in minerals such as marble, granite, zinc and copper, which have supported mining and construction for centuries.
- **Historic Forts :** Famous forts like Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh and Ranthambore are located in the Aravalli region.

The Peninsular Plateau

- **Definition** : A plateau is a landform that is raised above the surrounding land, with a flat top and sloping sides. The triangular Peninsular Plateau located in the central and southern parts of India is the most important.
- **Meaning of Peninsula** : A peninsula is a land that is surrounded by water on three sides. This plateau is surrounded by the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean, so it is called the Peninsular Plateau. It is one of the oldest land structures of India.
- **Geographical Boundaries**
 - ❖ **Western Ghats** : These are higher and stretch like a wall along the western coast. They are also called the 'Sahyadri Hills' in the northern part. This region is rich in rivers, biodiversity and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - ❖ **Eastern Ghats** : These are lower and broken into small hills, extending along the eastern coast.
- **Deccan Plateau and Rivers** : Between these mountain ranges lies the Deccan Plateau. It slopes slightly towards the east, so most rivers like the Godavari, Krishna and Mahanadi flow into the Bay of Bengal. Some rivers like the Narmada and Tapi flow westward into the Arabian Sea.
- **Life and Culture** : The dense forests of this plateau are home to tribal communities such as the Santhal, Gond, Baiga, Bhil and Korku. Their languages and lifestyles are closely connected with nature. These groups are spread across states like Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- **Economic Importance** : This plateau is rich in minerals (such as coal mines), forests and fertile land. The rivers here form waterfalls over rocky surfaces, which help in hydroelectric power generation and irrigation. Major economic centres like Mumbai are located on the western coast.



Do You Know?

- **Ancient Metallurgy** : The ancient mines at Zawar prove that even more than eight centuries ago, Indians were among the first to master the art of extracting zinc.
- **Unique Flora and Fauna** : The Western Ghats are home to the lion-tailed macaque, king cobra and insectivorous plants (which trap insects).
- **Coal and Environment** : The coal mines of the plateau are important for electricity generation, but coal is a fossil fuel that contributes to global warming.

Coastline of India

- **Extent and Diversity** : India's coastline is more than 7,500 km long. It includes beaches, rocky cliffs, forests, coral reefs and islands. Some coasts have golden sand, while others have black rocks.
- **Western Coast** : It extends from Gujarat to Kerala. The rivers flowing from the Western Ghats move swiftly and form estuaries. The estuaries of the Narmada and Tapi are the largest. This coast has been a centre of trade and economy for centuries.

- **Eastern Coast** : It extends from the Ganga Delta to Kanyakumari. It has large and fertile deltas formed by rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. Important water bodies like Chilika Lake (Odisha) and Pulicat Lake (lagoon in Andhra Pradesh) are also located here.
 - ❖ **Lagoon** : It is a lake that is separated from a large body of water by a natural barrier.
 - ❖ **Delta** : When a river deposits its sediments at its mouth into a water body, it forms a landform of different shapes (such as palm-shaped, triangular, fan-shaped, etc.). This landform is called a delta.

Indian Islands

India has two major island groups :

- **Lakshadweep Islands** : It is an archipelago of 36 coral islands located in the Arabian Sea near Kerala. These islands are important for fishing and marine resources.
- **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** : It is located in the Bay of Bengal, this group consists of more than 500 volcanic islands. Barren Island, located in the Andaman group, is the only active volcano in India. The 'Cellular Jail' here is a historical site where freedom fighters were once kept.

Sundarbans (West Bengal)

- **Formation** : It is formed by the delta of the Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. It extends across India and Bangladesh.
- **Importance** : It is known for its mangrove forests and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is the natural habitat of the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Hills of the North-East

- **Meghalaya Plateau** : The Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills are part of the Meghalaya Plateau in north-east India.
- **Rainfall and Nature** : This region is one of the areas that receives the highest rainfall in the world. It has beautiful waterfalls (such as the Seven Sisters Waterfall) and rich wildlife. The Khasi community celebrates the festival of 'Shad Suk Mynsiem' to express gratitude towards nature.
- **Living Root Bridges** : A famous feature of this region is the Living Root Bridges, which are especially found near the village of Nongriat in Cherrapunji. These bridges are made over many years by interweaving the roots of trees.
- **Cleanest Village in Asia** : Mawlynnong village, located in the East Khasi Hills of Meghalaya, is known as the cleanest village in Asia. It is famous for its eco-friendly practices, bamboo dustbins and natural beauty.



Do You Know?

- **Estuary** : It is the wide, funnel-shaped mouth of a river where river water meets the sea.
- **Delta** : It is a triangular landform formed by the deposition of sediments at the mouth of a river, which is very fertile for agriculture.

Important Questions

1. Why is the Himalaya called the “Water Tower of Asia”?
 (A) Because it is the highest mountain range in the world.
 (B) Because when the snow melts, it provides water to rivers like the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra.
 (C) Because large lakes like Pangong Tso are located here.
 (D) Because there is very heavy rainfall here.
2. Famous hill stations like Shimla, Nainital and Mussoorie are located in which range of the Himalaya?
 (A) Himadri (Greater Himalaya)
 (B) Shiwalik Hills
 (C) Himachal (Lesser Himalaya)
 (D) Ladakh Range
3. According to Tectonics, how was the Himalaya formed?
 (A) Due to volcanic eruptions.
 (B) Due to the collision of India with Eurasia about 5 crore (50 million) years ago.
 (C) Due to the deposition of debris brought by the Ganga River.
 (D) Due to a fall in the water level of the Arabian Sea.
4. Which of the following statements about Ladakh is correct?
 (A) It is a hot desert of India.
 (B) The water of Pangong Tso Lake located here is fresh.
 (C) It is also called the ‘Land of the Moon’ because of its unique landscape.
 (D) There is very heavy rainfall here.
5. Since which year has the ‘Mahatma Gandhi Hydroelectric Project’ located near Jog Falls been working?
 (A) 1984 (B) 1947
 (C) 1948 (D) 1950
6. The soil of the Gangetic plains is highly fertile for agriculture mainly due to which reason?
 (A) Heavy rainfall occurring here.
 (B) Rich minerals brought by rivers along with them.
 (C) Flat land and strong transport network.
 (D) The temperate climate of this region.
7. Which fact is correct with reference to the Aravalli mountain range?
 (A) It is the newest mountain range in the world.
 (B) Its highest peak is Guru Shikhar in Mount Abu.
 (C) It is spread only in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
 (D) It helps the Thar Desert to expand towards the west.
8. Which traditional systems are used for rainwater harvesting in the Thar Desert?
 (A) Canals and ponds
 (B) Dams and reservoirs
 (C) ‘Tanka’ and ‘Kund’
 (D) Turbines and pipelines
9. Which animal has been protected under ‘Project Tiger’ (1975)?
 (A) Indian Gharial
 (B) Northern Plains Grey Langur
 (C) Indian Peacock
 (D) Tiger
10. Which feature of the ‘Brahmaputra’ River makes it different from most other rivers?
 (A) It completely dries up in winter.
 (B) Its name is given after a goddess.
 (C) Instead of drying in summer, it becomes even larger.
 (D) It flows only in desert regions.
11. Match the following correctly and choose the correct option:

a. Sahyadri	(i) Meghalaya Plateau
b. Garo, Khasi and Jaintia	(ii) Northern part of the Western Ghats
c. Sundarban	(iii) Mangrove forest

 (A) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii)
 (B) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii)
 (C) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(i)
 (D) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)
12. Select the correct match based on places and their features:

a. Barren Island	(i) Coral island
b. Lakshadweep	(ii) Cleanest village in Asia
c. Mawlynnong	(iii) Active volcano
13. Match the geographical definitions correctly:

a. Lagoon	(i) A lake separated from the sea
b. Delta	(ii) Funnel-shaped mouth of a river
c. Estuary	(iii) Triangular deposition of sediments at the mouth

 (A) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)
 (B) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii)
 (C) a-(i), b-(iii), c-(ii)
 (D) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(i)
14. Match the regions and the animals/plants found there correctly:

a. Western Ghats	(i) Royal Bengal Tiger
b. Sundarban	(ii) Lion-tailed monkey
c. Cherrapunji	(iii) Living root bridges

 (A) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii)
 (B) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii)
 (C) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii)
 (D) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)
15. Match the plateaus and the direction of river flow correctly:

a. Deccan Plateau	(i) River flowing towards the west (Arabian Sea)
b. Godavari	(ii) Eastward slope
c. Narmada	(iii) River flowing towards the east (Bay of Bengal)

 (A) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii)
 (B) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)
 (C) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(i)
 (D) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii)

All Chapterwise Questions (PYQs) from Previous Year 2018 to 2025

1. What is the place where a river flows into another water body called?
 (A) River's mouth (B) Delta
 (C) Basin (D) Tributary
[Sainik, 2024 (IX)]
2. Where is Gangri Glacier?
 (A) Assam (B) Mizoram
[Sainik, 2024 (IX)]
3. Ox bow lakes are found in :
 (A) Mountains (B) Deserts
 (C) Ladakh (D) Uttarakhand
[Sainik, 2024 (IX)]
4. Which mountain range runs along the western coast of India?
 (A) Himalayas
 (B) Aravalli
 (C) Western Ghats
 (D) Eastern Ghats
[Sainik, 2018 (IX)]