



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Question Bank: 1	Topic: Ch-1, INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION	Year : 2020-21

I	Match Column A with Column B																				
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Sr.</th><th>A</th><th></th><th>B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Southernmost point</td><td>a</td><td>Arunachal Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Westernmost point</td><td>b</td><td>Karakoram Range</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Easternmost point</td><td>c</td><td>Indira Point</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Northernmost point</td><td>d</td><td>Kachch</td></tr></tbody></table>	Sr.	A		B	1	Southernmost point	a	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Westernmost point	b	Karakoram Range	3	Easternmost point	c	Indira Point	4	Northernmost point	d	Kachch
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	Ans. 1 – C, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 - b																				
II	Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.																				
1	The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through: (a) Rajasthan <u>(b) Odisha</u> (c) Chhattisgarh (d) None of these																				
2	Which one of the Indian island groups lies to the South East of India? (a) Maldives (b) Tajikistan <u>(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands</u> (d) Lakshadweep Islands																				
3	Which of the following is the southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland? <u>(a) 8° 4' North</u> (b) 8° 4' South (c) 6° 4' South (d) 6° 4' North																				
4	Which one of the following water bodies separates Sri Lanka from India? (a) Palk Strait and Gulf of Khambhat <u>(b) Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar</u> (c) Gulf of Mannar and 10° Channel (d) Gulf of Khambhat and 10° Channel																				
5	What is the Standard Meridian of India? (a) 82° 30' West (b) 82° 30' South																				

	<p><u>(c) 82° 30' East</u> (d) 82° 30' North</p>
II	Answer the following questions: -
1	<p>Define the following terms: 1) Peninsula 2) Strait Peninsula: - A piece of land surrounded by sea on all the three sides. Ex. Indian Peninsula. Strait: - A narrow stretch of sea linking two large seas. Ex. Palk Strait, Strait of Gibraltar.</p>
2	<p>Name the island groups of India. The Island groups of India are Lakshadweep islands in Arabian sea, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal.</p>
3	<p>How has the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 benefitted India? Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000km.</p>
4	<p>Why is Indian sub-continent so called? India and her adjoining countries constitute a sub-continent as it comprises of all the characteristics of a continent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian sub-continent encompasses vast areas of diverse landmasses. Indian sub-continent comprises of high mountains, fertile plains, deserts and plateau, rivers and ocean. 2. It is full of diversities in terms of climate, natural vegetation, wildlife and other resources. 3. The vivid characteristics of culture and tradition among the people make it a subcontinent.
5	<p>Reason out why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir? (CBSE Exam) The difference in the durations of day and night at Kanyakumari and Kashmir are respectively due to their latitudinal locations. Kanyakumari is located closer to the equator i.e. 8° away from the equator. It receives maximum sunlight and experiences a minimum difference between day and night. On the other hand, Kashmir lies further away from the equator i.e. South of the tropic of Cancer, and experiences a significant difference between the duration of day and night.</p>
6	<p>"India lies to the North-eastern Hemisphere." Justify the given statement. H.Q.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India lies to the east of Prime meridian between the longitudes 68°7'E to 97°25'E. 2. Also, India lies to the North of equator between the latitudes 8°4'N to 37°6'N. 3. Important lines like Tropic of Cancer, 23°30'N and Indian Standard Meridian, 82°30'E pass through India. <p>Hence, all this proves that India lies in the North-eastern hemisphere.</p>

7	<p>The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(CBSE Exam): How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia? Illustrate your answer by explaining three suitable points</p> <p>The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. 2. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, help India establish a close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. 3. India has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean which becomes favorable trading ports and commerce hubs for other countries. 4. The coastal regions of India are famous for agriculture, trade & industrial centers, tourist centers, fishing and salt making. They provide important hinterlands for the ports.
8	<p>Why is the distance from north to south of India greater than east to west whereas the latitudinal and longitudinal distances are almost the same?</p> <p>India lies between 8°4'N to 37°6'N latitudes and 68°7'E to 97°25'E longitudes. The difference between the latitudes and longitudes is approximately the same, i.e. 30°. However, India's north – south distance is 3214kms., whereas her east – west distance is 2933kms. The reasons for this are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As we move from the equator to the poles the distance between the longitudes decreases while the distance between the latitudes remains the same. • Thus, the east – west distance or longitudinal extent appears to be smaller than the north – south extent or latitudinal extent.
9	<p>The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?</p> <p>The earth in its rotation covers a distance of 1° longitude in 4 minutes. The places located on different longitudes have different local times. To keep uniform system of time, the world has been divided into 24 time zones. India has a longitudinal extent of 30° from Arunachal Pradesh (east) to Western Gujarat. It accounts for a time difference of 2 hours. However, to keep standard time across the country, 82½° E, Longitude passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the Standard Meridian for the whole country.</p>
10	<p>Why 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?</p> <p>There is a longitudinal gap between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat which is about 30°. Because of which there is a time lag of about 2 hours between the states. So, to avoid all related problems and to keep standard time across the country, 82½° E, Longitude passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the Standard Meridian for the whole country.</p>