

QB365

Important Questions - India - Size and Location

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through 1
(a) Rajasthan (b) Orissa (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Tripura
- 2) India's latitudinal extent is 1
(a) 8°N to 37°N (b) $8^{\circ}2'\text{N}$ to $37^{\circ}4'\text{N}$ (c) $6^{\circ}45'\text{N}$ to $37^{\circ}6'\text{N}$ (d) $8^{\circ}6'\text{N}$ to $37^{\circ}8'\text{N}$
- 3) Which parallel of latitude divides India into almost two equal parts? 1
(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer (c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) Arctic Circle
- 4) If you want to visit Lakshadweep during your winter holidays, which water body would you have to cross? 1
(a) Bay of Bengal (b) Arabian Sea (c) Indian Ocean (d) None of the above
- 5) How much of the total geographical area of world does India account for? 1
(a) 32.8% (b) 2.5% (c) 2.4% (d) 10.0%
- 6) At which parallel of latitude does India begin to taper towards south? 1
(a) $23^{\circ}30'\text{N}$ (b) 22°N (c) $8^{\circ}4'\text{N}$ (d) $68^{\circ}7'\text{E}$
- 7) Why is there a time lag of two hours from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh? 1
(a) Because of India's east-west extent (b) Because of India's north-south extent
(c) Because of India's proximity to oceans (d) Because of India's landmass
- 8) Which longitude has been taken as the Standard Meridian of India? 1
(a) $82^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ (b) $82^{\circ}40'\text{E}$ (c) $82^{\circ}50'\text{E}$ (d) $82^{\circ}55'\text{E}$
- 9) How did spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries in ancient times? 1
(a) Through oceans (b) Through routes passing through passes in the mountains of the north
(c) Through air (d) Through none of the above
- 10) Which one of the following states does not share its boundary with Pakistan? 1
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Rajasthan (c) Gujarat (d) Haryana

Section-B

- 11) Explain the following: 2
Local Time
- 12) Explain the following: 2
Standard Time
- 13) Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead in a year but not Delhi? 2
- 14) Describe the contribution of India's contacts with the Oriental World. 2

- 15) Find out the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of your state. 2
- 16) Why 82°E has been elected as the Standard Meridian of India? 2
- 17) Define the subcontinent. Name countries which constitute the Indian subcontinent 2
- 18) What do you know about India and her neighbours? 2
- 19) The number of Union Territories along the western and eastern coasts. 2
- 20) Name the place said to be situated on the three seas. Name the seas as well. 2

Section-C

- 21) Account for the boundaries of India. 4
- 22) Note the degree of latitude of the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland. 4
- 23) Work out the total north-south extent of the country: 4
In degree of latitudes
- 24) With reference to India, name the following surrounding it: 4
Seas, oceans and bays.
- 25) State the length of land boundaries and coastline of India. 4

Section-A

- 1) (d) Tripura 1
- 2) (c) $6^{\circ}45'\text{N}$ to $37^{\circ}6'\text{N}$ 1
- 3) (b) Tropic of Cancer 1
- 4) (b) Arabian Sea 1
- 5) (c) 2.4% 1
- 6) (b) 22°N 1
- 7) (a) Because of India's east-west extent 1
- 8) (a) $82^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ 1
- 9) (a) Through oceans 1
- 10) (a) Jammu and Kashmir 1

Section-B

- 11) Local Time: 2
The time of a place determined by the midday sun is called the local time.
- 12) 2
Standard Time:
When a local time of a longitude is taken as the time for the whole country, it is called the standard time of that country

13)

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- (i) At any point, the sun shines perpendicular between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn twice a year.
- (ii) At the places lying between these two parallels of latitude, enjoy the overhead sun twice a year
- (iii) Ahmedabad has latitude 23°N and Kolkata $22^{\circ}34'\text{N}$ latitude
- (iv) Ahmedabad and Kolkata lie between these two parallels. Hence, they enjoy the overhead sun twice a year.
- (v) Delhi is the north of Tropic of Cancer so sun cannot be directly overhead.

14)

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- India remained busy in the exchange of ideas and commodities since time immemorial
- India's contacts with West Asia, East Asia, Central and South Asia are noteworthy
- Buddhism traveled from India to Tibet, China and as far as Japan and Korean Peninsula. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passage to ancient travelers.
 - Upanishads, the Ramayana, the Indian numeral and the decimal system reached many parts of the world as a result of these contacts.
 - India has trade relation with many countries. One of the famous land routes was connected to the famous silk route of China.
 - India has trade relations with South-East Asian Countries like Java, Cambodia, Sumatra, Bali, Sri Lanka, Burma and Siam
 - The spices, Muslim and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries

15)

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Hints:

- (i) Students should do themselves with the help of atlas or internet.
- (ii) North, south and west-east lines can be drawn to get exact degree of longitudinal and latitudinal location of our state.
- (iii) Degrees are written outside every map.

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Reasons for selecting $82^{\circ} 30' \text{E}$ as the Standard Meridian of India are:

- (i) $82^{\circ} 30' \text{E}$ is almost the middle meridian of longitude of India.
- (ii) On International basis, the globe has been divided into 24 time zones (each of 15 longitudes). In every zone local time of the middle longitude (divided by $7^{\circ} 30'$) is taken as standard time of the entire zone. Because $82^{\circ} 30' \text{E}$ is well divisible by $7^{\circ} 30'$, a standard adopted by almost all the countries of the world while they selected a standard meridian for their respective countries.
- (iii) Its time is considered the standard throughout India, even on the easternmost tip of Arunachal Pradesh and westernmost tip and Gujarat of India where there is a two hours difference between their local times.

17)

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Subcontinent: A subcontinent is a part of the continent, separated from the rest of the continent by natural features such as mountain and sea(s). It has its own specific climatic characteristic and distinct cultural identity. Northern Himalayan Mountain and the Indian Ocean plays great role in making our country Indian subcontinent

Country continent the Indian subcontinent: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

18)

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India's neighbours are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Maldives.

India shares its land boundaries with:

-Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest.

-China, Nepal, Bhutan in the north.

-Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

-Our southern neighbours across the sea are two island countries i.e., Sri Lanka and Maldives.

-Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.

-Maldives islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep islands.

19) (i) Western coast - Two

2

(ii) Daman and Diu

(iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(iv) Eastern coast - One

(v) Puducherry

20) Kanyakumari. The seas are the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

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Section-C

21)

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(i) Northern boundary of India is 15200 kilometers long. It starts from the southernmost tip of the Runn and Kuchchh. This boundary passes along the Himalayas and Myanmar borders and ends at the head of Bay of Bengal. The coast line of India is 7517 kilometers long, including the coast line of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(ii) India's north-south length is 3214 kilometers while her east-west breadth is 2933 kilometers. Her total geographical area 32.88 lakh square kilometers.

22) $8^{\circ}4'N$

4

23) $37^{\circ}6'N$ to $6^{\circ}4'N$

4

24) Seas, Oceans and Bays:

4

Sea - Arabian Sea

Ocean - Indian Ocean

Bay - Bay of Bengal

25) 26) Land boundaries: 15200 km.

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27) Coastline including that of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep: 7516.6 km.