Geo - India - Size and Location

1M 1. Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
1M 2. What is a sub continent?
1M3. Which countries constitute the Indian subcontinent?
1M 4. How was the opening of Suez Canal of importance to India?
1M 5. What is the length of India 's boundary?
1M 6. What is the total area of India?
1M 7. What do you know about the Indira Point?
1M 8. Mention the major Island groups of India?
1M 9. What is the Tropic of cancer?
1M 10. What is the Latitudinal and Longitudinal extent of India?
1M 11. Which one of the following town is regarded as the town from where standard meridian of India passes through: (A) Bhagalpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Dehradun
1M 12. (A) Pakistan
(B) Bangladesh

(C) Nepal (D) China 1M 13. Which southernmost point of Indian mainland got submerged due to Tsunami of 2004? (A) Gulf of Myanmar (B) Indira Point (C) Gulf of Khambhat (D) None of these 1M 14. Which one of the following international latitude divides Indian mainland between two equal halves? (A) Tropic of Capricorn (B) Tropic of Cancer (C) Tropic of Equator (D) None of these 1M 15. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the code given below: Column IColumn II A. Lakshdweep Island (i) Land locked country B. Sri Lanka (ii) Southern Neighbour C. Port Blair (iii) Arabian Sea D. Bhutan (iv) Capital of Andaman-Nicobar (A) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i) (B) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i) (C) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii) (D) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(ii) 1M 16. India's mainland extension lies between (A) 8° 4 N - 37° 6 N latitudes 68°7 E - 97° 25E longitude (B) 8° 3 N - 38° 5 N latitudes 65° 5 E - 97° 21 E longitude (C) 7° 9 N - 37° 5 N latitudes 65°5 E - 97° 21 E longitude

(D) 8° 4 N - 37º 6 N latitudes 69°7 E - 97° 24 E longitude
1M 17. Thecanal that has reduced distance between India and Europe (A) Panama Canal
(B) Suez Canal
(C) Yellow Sea Canal
(D) Gibraltar Canal
1M 18. The total numbers of Union Territories on Western and Eastern coast are: (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 1
(D) 7
1M 19. Which one of the following pair of states are smallest and largest states? (A) Maharashtra-Tamil Nadu (B) Punjab-Haryana (C) Rajasthan-Sikkim
(D) Andhra Pradesh-Goa
1M 20. Which one of the following countries does not share international border with India (A) Bhutan
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Nepal
(D) Tajikistan
1M 21. (A) China
(B) Nepal
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Myanmar

1M 22. Which one of th (A) China	ne following neighbouring	countries forms the longest border with India?
(B) Bhutan		
(C) Pakistan		
(D) Bangladesh		
1M 23. Which one of th (A) Punjab	ne following Indian State ha	as common frontiers with China and Pakistan?
(B) Himachal Prades	sh	
(C) Jammu and Kash	nmir	
(D) Uttaranchal		
1M 24. Which part of Ir (A) The Rann of Kac	ndia protrudes into the Ind chchh	ian Ocean?
(B) North-east India		
(C) Deccan Peninsul	la	
(D) Kanyakumari		
1M	m Gujarat to Arunachal Pr	adesh is of
(B) 2 hrs.		
(C) 1 hr. 50 min.		
(D) 3 hr.		
1M 26. Match the follow	wing :	
State	Neighbouring Country	
A. Uttaranchal	i. Myanmar	
B. Rajasthan	ii. Pakistan	
C. Meghalaya	iii. China	
D. Nasalasad	i. Danaladada	

(A) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

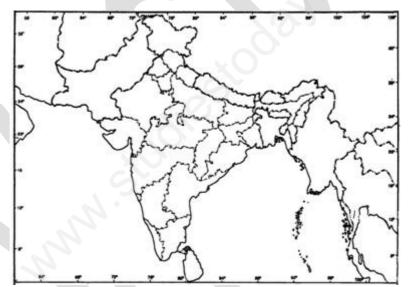
- (B) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
- (C) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (D) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

1M

- 27. Which among the following neighbouring countries shares the longest land boundary with India?
- (A) Pakistan
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) China
- (D) Nepal

1M

28. Which is the eastern most state of India among the following? Mark it on the given map of India.



- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Nagaland
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Manipur

1M

- 29. India is separated from Sri Lanka by ______
- (A) Palk Strait
- (B) Gulf of Kuchh

- (C) Indian Ocean
- (D) Arabian Sea

1M

- 30. Which of the following countries has the longest coastline on the Indian Ocean?
- (A) Sri Lanka
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) India
- (D) Pakistan

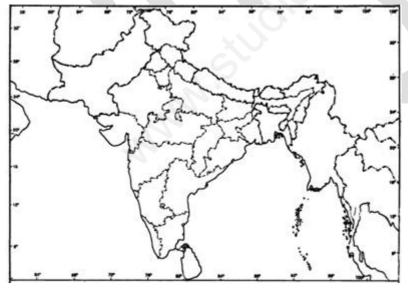
1M

31. _____ longitude is considered as the Standard Meridian of India.

- (A) 82° 30' E
- (B) 68° 7' E
- (C) 97° 25' E
- (D) None of the above

1M

32. Which among the following is a union territory? Mark it on the given map of India.



- (A) Haryana
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Chandigarh
- (D) Kerala

1M 33. Which among the following is the reason behind the exchange of ideas and commodities between India and the rest of the world since ancient times? (A) India has been a world leader since ancient times.
(B) India enslaved other countries and forced them to adopt its ideas.
(C) Other countries were afraid of India and hence adopted its ideas.
(D) The passes between the mountains and the sea routes enabled trade and the spread of Indian ideas in the rest of the world.
1M 34. The two neighbouring island countries of India are and (A) Seychelles; Australia
(B) Lakshadweep; Sri Lanka
(C) Sri Lanka; Maldives
(D) Maldives; Myanmar
1M 35. Which landform bounds India in the north, north-west and north-east? (A) The Arabian Sea
(B) The young fold mountains
(C) The Gangetic Plains
(D) The Deccan plateau
1M 36. Which group of islands, that is a part of India, lies in the Bay of Bengal? (A) Maldives
(B) Andaman and Nicobar islands
(C) Lakshadweep
(D) Sri Lanka
1M 37. The southern most point of India that got submerged in the sea after the 2004 tsunami is (A) Cape of Good Hope
(B) Kanyakumari

(C) Malabar coast (D) Indira Point 1M 38. The difference between the duration of day and night is hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so at Kashmir. Why? (A) Because Kashmir is a cold place. (B) Because Kashmir comes under the shadow of the Himalayan Mountains. (C) Because sunlight is reflected off the sea water around Kanyakumari. (D) Because Kanyakumari is nearer to the Equator than Kashmir. 39. Why is Godaviri also known as the Dakshin Ganga? 40. Name the countries which are larger than India. 3M 41. What do you know about the extent of the island groups of India? 42. Name the three seas that are located at the tip of Kanya Kumari? 4M 43. List all the neighboring countries of India. 4M 44. How have mountain passes in north India helped to maintain relations with Rest of the world? 4M 45. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance, Why? 46. Give reasons for selecting 82⁰ 30' E for determining Indian standard time. 4M 47. The latitudinal and longitudinal expanse is about 30⁰ but the east - west expanse seems to be smaller than the north - south expanse. Why? < 2M 48. Name any 8 seas that have been named after countries.

2M

49. Latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is about 30°. Then why is North-South extent bigger than East-West extent?

2M

50. How do longitudinal and latitudinal locations influence the duration of the day and night and the time along the Standard Meridian of India?

2M

- 51. What is meant by the term:
- (a) Indian Union
- (b) Indian Mainland?

2M

52. Name the Longitude of our Standard Time Meridian. Through which city of Uttar Pradesh does it,

cross?<

2M

53. Which two forces are responsible for shaping the present land form features of India?

2M

54. Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year but not Delhi? <

55. Which is the southernmost point of Indian union? <

3M

2M

56. Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year

but not Delhi.

3M

57. What are the implications of India's latitudinal extent?

3M

58. What are the implications of India's longitudinal extent?

3M

59. What is a sub-continent? Name the countries which constitute the Indian sub-continent.

3M

60. How far is Amnachal Pradesh a befitting name for our easternmost state?

3M

61. Describe how geographical features of the country have fostered unity and homogeneity in the Indian society.

3M

62. The sun rises two hours earlier in eastern parts of Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Jaisaimer in

the west, but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

3M

63. The sun rises two hours earlier in eastern parts of Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Jaisaimer in

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