



Test / Exam Name: Geography - India- Size And Location Standard: 9th Subject: Social Studies

Student Name: Roll No.: Questions: 29 Time: 01:45 hr:mm Marks: 50

Instructions

- 1. Make sure to write in the point formation. You handwriting should be neat and clean
2. New section on new page
3. Honesty is the best policy.

SECTION-A

- Q1. To which group do the tribals of central and southern India belong?
Q2. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.
Q3. The easternmost longitude of India is:
Q4. The border line that separates India and China is
Q5. The country with the longest coastline on the Indian Ocean is

- Q6. MacMohan Line demarcates the boundary between
Q7. The total area of the Republic of India is of the order of
Q8. Palk Strait separates India from
Q9. The largest producer of sugarcane in India is
Q10. Why is India a vast country in terms of landforms?

- Q11. Directions: In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:
Reason: As on 2019, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh became two different Union Territories and as on 2020, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu became a single Union Territory of India.

- Q12. Directions: In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:
Reason: India shares its land boundaries with nine countries.

- Q13. The full form of IST is
Q14. The Indian subcontinent is separated from the rest of the Asia by the
Q15. Name the countries with which India shares its land boundaries in the east.
Q16. Which countries are included in the Indian subcontinent?
Q17. Name the countries which are larger than India.
Q18. Name the states of India which share border with Bangladesh.

SECTION-B

Q19. Write the difference between the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of India. 2 Marks

OR
Mention the difference between northernmost and southernmost extent of India. 2 Marks

Q20. Name the Union Territories of India. 2 Marks

Q21. What routes of trade replaced the 'Silk Route' in modern times? Why? 2 Marks

Q22. What is meant by Indian standard time? Why do we need a standard meridian in India? 2 Marks

Q23. What do you know about the size of India? 3 Marks

Q24. "India has a large coastline which is advantageous". Explain. 3 Marks

OR
What is the length and breadth of India? 3 Marks

Q26. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why? 3 Marks

Q27. Write about the size of India. 4 Marks

OR
What is the length and breadth of India? 4 Marks

Q28. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why? 4 Marks

OR
What is the length and breadth of India? 4 Marks

Q29. Classify the states into five groups each having common frontiers with Pakistan, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal. 5 Marks

SECTION-C

Q27. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern Hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8°4' N and 37°6' N and longitudes 68°7' E and 97°25' E. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the South-East and South-West of the mainland lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea respectively. The Southernmost point of the Indian Union, 'Indira Point', got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh-largest country in the world.

- 1. What is the latitude range of the Indian mainland?
2. Which point in India got submerged under the sea water in 2004?
3. Explain the significance of the Tropic of Cancer in relation to India's geographical division.
OR
3. Discuss how the area of India compares to the total geographical area of the world.

Q28. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 28 States and 9 Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North-West and China (Tibet), Nepal, and Bhutan in the North and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East. Our Southern neighbors across the sea consist of two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while the Maldives islands are situated to the South of the Lakshadweep Islands. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbors. Before 1947, there were two types of states in India: Provinces and Princely States. Provinces were ruled directly by British officials, who were appointed by the Viceroy, Princely States were ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

- 1. Name the two island countries that are India's southern neighbors
2. What separated Sri Lanka from India before 1947?
3. Explain the difference between Provinces and Princely States in India before 1947.

OR

Q29. Describe the geographical location of the Maldives in relation to the Lakshadweep Islands.

Classify the states into five groups each having common frontiers with Pakistan, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal.