

**COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS**

**CLASS: IX SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER 1: INDIA- SIZE AND LOCATION**

**PART A**

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the main land 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 southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India’s total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh largest country of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.

1. What is the latitudinal extent of India?  
   (a) 7° 5′ N and 26° 5′ N  
   (b) 8° 4′ N and 37° 6′ N  
   (c) 12° 5′ N and 27° 5′ N  
   (d) 12° 5′ N and 37° 6′ N
2. **India is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.**
3. Eleventh
4. Sixth
5. Seventh
6. Nineth
7. Name any two states each located along the western and eastern coast.

2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

1. **What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?**
2. What influences the duration of day and night?
3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. 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. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India’s eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

India’s contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the *Upanishads* and the *Ramayana*, the stories of *Panchtantra*, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

1. **Which routes connect countries of Europe in the west to the countries of East Asia?**
2. **Mentions the contributions of the land routes in the exchange of ideas and commodities?**

**PART B**

1. The Tropic of Cancer passes through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   (a) Orissa  
   (b) Tripura  
   (c) Bihar  
   (d) Punjab
2. Assertion (A): The Indian Ocean is named after India.

Reason (R): India has a strategic location along the Trans- Indian Ocean route.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

1. Assertion (A): There would be least difference in the duration between day time and night time at Kanyakumari.

Reason (R): It is located far down south of the country.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

1. Identify the feature with the help of given information.

* *It was opened in 1869.*
* *It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7000 km.*

1. Gulf of Mannar
2. Palk Strait
3. Suez Canal
4. Gibraltar Strait

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