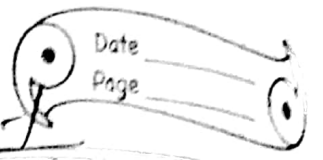


C/W  
20/10/21

# Holiday HOMEWORK CH-1



- 1) India is located in Northern Hemisphere.
- 2) The main land extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$ .
- 3) India lies between the longitudes of  $68^{\circ}7'E$  to  $97^{\circ}25'E$ .
- 4) The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30'N$ ).
- 5) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in Arabian Sea.
- 6) Total landmass of India has an area of  $3.28 \text{ msq. km}$ .
- 7) Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.
- 8) The total length of the coastline of India is  $7516.6 \text{ kms}$ .
- 9) The Arabian sea on the west and Bay of Bengal on the east of Peninsula.
- 10) There is a time lag of 2 hrs.
- 11) The standard meridian of India is  $82^{\circ}30'E$ .
- 12) The standard Meridian of Indian passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
- 13)  $82^{\circ}30'E$  has been selected as the standard meridian of India since it passes almost from the centre of India.
- 14) Yes, as no other country has a longer coastline.

on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it's India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

- 15) India has 28 states and 7 union territories.
- 16) Smallest - Goa, Largest - Rajasthan.
- 17) Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Jharkhand.
- 18) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.
- 19) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 20) Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 21) West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- 22) India share its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north west, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
- 23) Sri Lanka and Maldives.
- 24) Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.
- 25) Tamil Nadu, AP, Orissa (Odisha) and W.B.



- 26) Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat  
27) Lakshadweep islands in Arabian sea,  
28) Nepal  
29) Gujarat, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, WB, Tripura and Mizoram  
30) Kanyakumari.

## CH-2

- 1) Our country has practically all major physical features of the earth, i.e.; mountains, plains, desert, plateaus and islands.
- 2) Besides geological formations, a no. of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form.
- 3) Theory of plate tectonic states that the earth's crust (upper part) has been formed out of seven major plates and some minor ones.
- 4) The Gondwana land included, India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single landmass.
- 5) Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which are accumulated in the geosyncline known as the Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya.

6) Inner Himalaya:

7) Mount Everest Nepal (8,848m).

8) Kanchenjunga (8,598m).

9) Dhaulagiri (8,172m), Naga Parbat (8,126m), Annapurna (8,078m), Nanda Devi (7,837m), Namcha Barwa (7,756m).

10) Karakoram Pass, Shipkila Pass, Bomdilam Pass.

11) The range lying to the south of the Himalayas forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or Lesser Himalaya.

12) The famous valleys of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu are located in 'Himachal'.

13) The outermost range of Himalayas is called the 'Shivalik'.

14) They extend over a width of 10-50 kms and have a altitude varying between 900 and 1,100 m.

15) The longitudinal valley lying between Lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks are known as Duns.

16) Dehra Dun, Koth Dun & Patth Dun are some of the well known Duns.

17) The Purvanchal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, Manipur, the Mizo hills, Garo



Khari and Jaintia hills.

- 18) These hills running through the north eastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstones which are sedimentary rocks.
- 19) The three main river systems are:-
- (i) The Indus.
  - (ii) The Ganga and
  - (iii) The Brahmaputra.
- 20) The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries.