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REVISION - WORKSHEET

1. In which hemisphere India is located?

Ans - India is located in the Northern hemisphere.

2. What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Ans - The latitudinal extent of India extends between  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$ .

3. What is the longitudinal extent of India.

Ans - The longitudinal extent of India ~~is~~ extends from  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ .

4. Which tropic divides India into almost two equal parts?

Ans - Tropic of Cancer divides India into almost two equal parts.

5. Name two Island groups of India.

Ans - Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshwadeep islands are the two island groups of India.

6. What is the total area of Indian landmass.

Ans - Total landmass of India has area of 3.28 million sq. km.

7. Which countries are bigger than India in size?

Ans - Russia, ~~China~~ China, Canada, USA, Brazil and Australia.

8. What is the total length of coastline of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshwadeep islands.

Ans - Total length of the mainland India including the islands is 7516.6 kms.

9. ~~What is the~~ which two seas are located around India?

Ans - Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are the two seas located around India.

10. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh.

Ans - 2 hrs.

11. What is the standard meridian of India.

Ans -  $82^{\circ}30'E$

12. From where does Standard Meridian pass in India?

Ans - The standard meridian of India passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

13. Why has  $82^{\circ}30'E$  has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

Ans -  $82^{\circ}30'E$  has been selected as the standard Meridian of India because it almost passes through the centre of India.

14. Do you justify India Ocean's name after India?

Ans - Yes, no other country other than India has a longer coastline on the Indian Ocean. It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of Indian ocean.

15. How many states and UT's does India have?

Ans - 28 states and 8 union territories.

16. Which is the smallest and the largest state of India areawise?

Ans - Smallest - Goa, Largest - Rajasthan.

17. Name the states which do not have an international border or lie on the coast.

Ans - Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh

18. Name the states of India sharing border with Pakistan.

Ans - Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

19. Which states of India share border with ~~India~~ <sup>China?</sup>

Ans - ~~West~~ Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh.

20. Name the states sharing border with Myanmar.

Ans - Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

21. Which states of India share border with Bangladesh?

Ans - West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

22. Which ~~are~~ countries share their borders with India?

Ans - Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

23. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?

Ans - Sri Lanka and Maldives.

24. Which water bodies separate Sri Lanka from India.

Ans - India is separated from Sri Lanka by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.

25. Name the Eastern coastal states of India.

Ans - Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

26. Name the Western coastal states from South to North.

Ans - Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat

27. In which <sup>union</sup> territory is Kavarati located.

Ans - Lakshadweep islands.

28. ~~(Ques)~~ With which country do states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers

Ans - Nepal.

29. Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

Ans- Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, W. Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram.

30. Name the place situated on three seas of India.

Ans- Kanyakumari

## REVISION - WORKSHEET

### Physical features of India.

1. How can you say that India is a vast country with varied landforms?

Ans- India practically has all major physical features of the Earth, i.e Mountains, Plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.

2. Which factors modified the relief features of India?

Ans- Beside geological formations, a no. of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified to its present form.

3. What is the 'Theory of plate tectonics'?

Ans- According to this theory, the crust of the Earth has been formed out of 7 major and minor plates. The movement of the plates results in the building up of stresses within the plates and the continental rocks above, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity.

4. What was Gondwana land?

Ans - The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South America and Antarctica as one single landmass.

5. What was the result of collision of the Indo-Australian plate with Eurasian plate?

Ans - Due to this collision, of ~~Indo-Australian~~ the sedimentary rocks, <sup>which</sup> were accumulated in the geosyncline known as Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya.

6. What is the other name for Himadri?

Ans - Inner Himalaya.

7. Name the highest peak of Himalayas.

Ans - Mount Everest (8848m)

8. Name the highest peak of Himalayas in India.

Ans - Kanchenjunga. (8598m)

9. Name some of the highest peaks of Himalayas.

Ans - Dhaulagiri, Nanga Parbat, Annapurna, Nanda Devi, and Namcha Barwa.

10. Name the important passes located in Himalayas

Ans- Karakoram pass, Shiplika pass, Bomdilas Pass.

11. Where is the Himalayan Range 'Himachal' located?

Ans- The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya.

12. Which famous valleys of Kashmir are located in Himachal?

Ans- The famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu are located in Himachal.

13. What is the outermost range of the Himalays.

Ans- Shiwaliks.

14. What is the avg. width and altitude of Shiwalik?

Ans- They extend over a width of 10-50 kms and have an altitude varying between 900 to 1100 m.

15. ~~What are 'Duns'?~~ Name some well known 'Duns'?

Ans- Dehradun, Kothi Dun and Patti Dun are some of the well known Duns.

16. What are 'Duns'?

Ans - The longitudinal valley lying between Lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns.

17. What hills are called 'Purvanchal'?

Ans - The Purvanchal comprises of the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, Manipur hills, the Mizo hills, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

18. How Purvanchal or Eastern hills are formed?

Ans - These hills running through the North-Eastern States are mostly composed of strong sandstone which are sedimentary rocks. They are covered with dense forests; they mostly run as parallel ranges and valleys.

19. Which 3 main river system helped in forming Northern plains?

Ans - The Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.

20. What are 'distributaries'?

Ans - The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries.